THE European Magazine,

For MARCH 1798.

[Embelliſhed with, 1. A PORTRAIT of MRS. ABINGTON. And, 2. A VIEW of MR. WILKES'S COTTAGE in the ISLE OF WIGHT.]

CONTAINING,

Page

An Account of Mrs. Abington, 147

Deſcription of Mr. Wilkes's Cottage in the Iſle of Wight, 151

Thoughts on the Provincial Copper Coin, by Joſeph Moſer, Eſq. 153

Remarks on Pope's Homer, 156

Letter concerning the Incloſure of Waſte Lands, 160

Account of John Wilkes, Eſq. [Concluded], 163

Perfection not attainable by Man—the Story of Celſus, 166

Droſſiana. Number CII. Anecdotes, &c. [Continued], including Rivierius — Mr. Howard — John Milton — Lord Mansfield—Noel D'Argonne—General Wolfe—Lord Chatham—Monteſquieu —Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Knt.—Father Paul Sarpi — Dr. Lancaſter — Mr. Thwaites—and Robinſon, Biſhop of Briſtol, Lord Privy Seal, 168

LONDON REVIEW.

The Four Ages; together with Eſſays on various Subjects. By William Jackſon, of Exeter, 173

The Hiſtory of Devonſhire. By the Rev. Richard Polwhele, Vol. I. [Part I.] 177

Conſiderations upon the State of Public Affairs at the Beginning of the Year 1798. Part the Firſt—France, 180

An authentic Account of an Embaſſy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China [Continued], 183

Emily De Varmont, or Divorce dictated by Neceſſity; to which are added, The Amours of Father Sévin. From the French of Louvet, late Preſident of the National Convention of France, Author of Faublas, &c. 188

The Hiſtory of the incorporated Town and Pariſhes of Graveſend and Milton, in the County of Kent; ſelected with Accuracy from Topographical Writers, and enriched from Manuſcripts hitherto unnoticed, &c. ibid

Page

Reform or Ruin: Take your Choice! in which the Conduct of the King, the Parliament, the Miniſtry, the Oppoſition, the Nobility and Gentry, the Biſhops and Clergy, &c. &c. &c. is conſidered; and that Reform pointed out which alone can ſave the Country. By John Bowdler, Eſq. ibid

A Letter to the Marquis of Lorn on the preſent Times. By Donald Campbell, Eſq. of Barbreck, ibid

A Sermon preached in the Church of St. John Baptiſt, Wakefield, Dec. 19, 1797. By Richard Munkhouſe, D. D. of Queen's College, Oxford, ibid

Deliverance from Enemies a Ground for Thankſgiving. A Sermon preached Dec. 19, 1797, in the Chapel of the Aſylum for Female Orphans. By William Agutter, A M. ibid

Moral Reflections ſuggeſted by a View of London from off the Monument. By John Evans, A. M. ibid

Theatrical Journal; including Fable and Character of "The Devil of a Lover," 189

Poetry; including An Elegy written in St. Stephen's Chapel — Vaucluſe — Lines, written at Hampton-Court, Herefordſhire, Friday, Sept. 22, 1797— To a young Lady who imagined the Author diſguſted by her ſeeming Neglect, after an inſurmountable Barrier had been oppoſed to their Marriage— And Anſwer to Utrum Horum, ibid

Journal of the Proceedings of the Second Seſſion of the Eighteenth Parliament of Great Britain [Continued], 193

Remarks on the Salubrity of the Climate of the Cape of Good Hope, 201

Foreign Intelligence, from the London Gazettes, &c. &c. 202

Domeſtic Intelligence, 211

Monthly Obituary, 213

Prices of Stocks.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill, and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An Amateur's Correſpondence will be acceptable.

M. T. in our next.

Our Correſpondent M. G. is recommended to reviſe his performance : at preſent it is too incorrect.

Letters ſent us evidently for no other purpoſe than to put us to expence, we always return to the Poſt Office unnoticed.

In anſwer to a conſtant Reader we refer him to the Biographia Dramatica, or any of the Liſts of Dramatic Performances, where he will find the information he wants.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 17, to March 17, 1798.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middleſex	50	2	25	0	24	4	20	9	24	7
Surry	50	4	26	0	23	10	20	4	28	0
Hertford	49	1	00	0	24	11	19	0	27	10
Bedford	44	3	30	2	24	8	18	11	24	6
Hunting.	45	0	00	0	23	0	15	2	19	4
Northam.	46	2	29	0	23	6	15	8	22	8
Rutland	47	6	00	0	28	0	16	0	25	6
Leiceſter	52	2	00	0	28	0	18	0	28	2
Nottingh.	53	6	29	0	30	8	17	0	25	0
Derby	55	10	00	0	29	0	18	10	29	0
Stafford	50	7	00	0	29	2	21	2	3	1
Salop	46	9	35	4	32	7	19	6	39	2
Hereford	45	2	40	0	30	9	19	4	29	0
Worceſt.	48	10	24	4	30	11	23	10	29	2
Warwick	52	5	00	0	27	6	20	2	29	1
Wilts	54	10	00	0	31	10	21	8	35	4
Berks	54	0	00	0	24	1	20	3	28	1
Oxford	52	2	00	0	23	1	18	8	27	4
Bucks	48	2	00	0	25	0	19	2	25	5

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Eſſex	52	2	23	3	21	6	19	2	22	1
Kent	48	3	00	0	24	0	19	0	25	0
Suſſex	46	4	00	0	24	8	19	0	00	0
Suffolk	46	4	22	6	22	5	15	3	19	7
Cambrid.	38	11	19	10	20	1	11	7	20	6
Norfolk	42	8	20	0	19	11	16	11	18	1
Lincoln	44	1	25	0	23	3	13	10	23	7
York	45	5	28	2	23	9	15	3	24	2
Durham	46	10	00	0	24	0	17	4	00	0
Northum.	40	0	24	8	20	5	15	9	20	0
Cumberl.	48	10	32	8	24	0	16	8	00	0
Weſtmor.	58	2	39	0	27	8	18	1	00	0
Lancaſh.	50	9	00	0	30	5	19	3	30	1
Cheſhire	49	5	00	0	31	2	18	10	00	0
Glouceſt.	52	4	00	0	26	5	20	8	29	2
Somerſet	55	0	00	0	30	3	13	10	26	8
Monmou.	47	0	00	0	32	10	17	0	00	0
Devon	58	2	00	0	30	1	11	2	00	0
Cornwall	57	5	00	0	29	10	14	5	00	0
Dorſet	54	0	00	0	27	10	17	0	00	0
Hants	51	0	00	0	24	9	19	10	29	6

WALES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
N. Wales	52	0	32	0	21	6	11	6	40	0
S. Wales	60	0	00	0	34	0	11	4	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

FEBRUARY.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
25	29.80	35	W.
26	29.90	36	W.
27	30.23	37	W.
28	30.31	36	N.W.

MARCH.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
1	30.21	37	S.
2	30.20	38	S.
3	30.31	39	S.W.
4	30.29	41	W.
5	30.25	47	W.S.W.
6	30.16	51	W.
7	30.14	50	W.
8	30.13	51	W.
9	30.10	52	S.W.
10	30.15	48	W.
11	30.11	37	N. E.
12	30.14	36	E.
13	29.94	35	N. E.
14	30.10	35	N.E.
15	30.12	40	W.
16	29.90	47	W.
17	29.71	48	N. W.
18	29.60	36	N.
19	29.50	35	N.
20	29.55	38	N.
21	29.71	39	N. E.
22	29.85	40	N.
23	30.09	39	N.E.
24	30.18	37	N.E.N.
25	30.24	36	N. by E.
26	29.90	43	N.E.

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW:

FOR MARCH 1798.

MRS. ABINGTON,

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IN attempting a portrait of this celebrated comic Actress, we lament with Cibber, "That the animated graces of the player can live no longer than the instant breath and motion that present them; or, at least, can but faintly glimmer through the memory or imperfect attestation of a few surviving spectators."

In her memoirs, however, we shall be able to hold up to *posterity* the early and rapid strides she made in her profession; and, from the various and contrasted characters she appeared in with unrivalled applause, they will at least be able to conclude with certainty, "That MRS. ABINGTON was the first Comic Actress of her time." None of the present day, for instance, can remember Betterton, and consequently can know nothing *personally* of the abilities of this once celebrated Tragedian; but who can read this declaration of Cibber, "That he never heard a line in tragedy come from Betterton, wherein his judgment, his ear, and his imagination, were not fully satisfied," but must rest perfectly convinced of his transcendant abilities.

Mrs. Abington, whose maiden name was *Barton*, was very early in life introduced to Theophilus Cibber; who, with a few youthful irregulars, opened the little Theatre in the Haymarket. Her first appearance was in *Miranda* in *The Busy Body*, to the Marplot of Cibber, and here she gave such an early specimen of her comic powers, that this comedy was acted twice to numerous and critical audiences, who unanimously testified their opinion of her rising excellence. She continued at this Theatre the remainder of the season, where she performed several other characters with unabated applause. From thence she was engaged by Shuter for Mr. Simpson, Proprietor of the Bath Theatre, then under the acting management of Mr. King; and having gone through two seasons with increasing promise and reputation, Miss Barton returned to London, when she was instantly engaged to join a selection from the two winter Theatres, during the summer months, at Richmond.

Here the late Mr. Lacey, one of the Patentees of Drury Lane Theatre, saw her perform frequently, and was so struck with the original vivacity and *naivetè* of her talents, that he gave her a cordial and friendly invitation to his family, who then resided at their beautiful villa at Isleworth, on the banks of the Thames. Here he likewise introduced her to Garrick and Foote, and one of her earliest performances at Drury Lane Theatre was her *Lady Pliant* to Foote's *Sir Paul*, a character, interesting and difficult as it is, which she performed much to the satisfaction of the audience.

So far *Fortune* assisted the talents of this young Actress, by being engaged at one of the winter Theatres, and under the management of the best Actor of his time; but "she did not come with both hands full;" Mrs Cibber, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Clive, were then in full possession of the stage, and as her line of playing in some respect clashed with those celebrated performers, it was thought necessary that her youth and inexperience should yield to maturer and more tried abilities.

abilities. The genius of Abington * could not brook this cold delay; she felt her powers ripened by nature, which in others could be only gained by time and experience, and she was determined to give them fair play. Accordingly, in the middle of a season, we find her quitting her engagements at Drury Lane, and accompanying her husband to Dublin, where the strength of great theatrical powers were exerted in the rivalship of two contending Theatres.

Mrs. Abington being engaged at Smock Alley Theatre, she made her *debût* in *Mrs. Sullen*, in *The Stratagem*, to the Archer of Mr. Brown, the then acting Manager; a performer of very considerable merit, and in some parts of comedy unrivalled. Her next character was *Beatrice*, which was followed by those of *Corinna*, *Clarinda*, *Flora*, and *Violante*—*Lady Fanciful*, *Leanthe*, *Maria* in the *Nonjuror*, *second Constantia*, *Portia*, *Fine Lady in Lethe*, &c. &c. and every night she appeared so added to her reputation, that long before the close of the season she was considered as one of the first and most promising actresses on the stage.

What gave an additional *eclat* to this young actress's general merit, was her willingness to exert herself to the utmost for the benefit of a Theatre which had to contend with very considerable forces under the management of Messrs. Barry and Woodward; and towards the close of this season an opportunity offered, which produced both reputation to herself and much profit to the Managers. The farce of *High Life Below Stairs* had been brought out some time before in London with very great applause; and though Barry and Woodward were very industrious in producing the pieces which were best received there, in the multiplicity of other business they overlooked this: Wilkinson, who was at that time at Smock Alley, luckily seized upon it; he communicated his intentions to Mrs. Abington, who not only approved of his choice, but consented to play the part of Kitty—the other parts lay within the compass of the Company—and as the two Principals had frequently seen the farce in London, they were quite perfect in all the management of the stage business.

Under these favourable circumstances this popular farce was brought out, and received with unbounded applause. The theatrical records of that day, giving an account of its reception, thus speak of Mrs. Abington: "When Mrs. Abington advanced in Mrs. Kitty, the whole circle were in surprise and rapture, each congratulating the other on such an acquisition to the stage. Such a jewel was invaluable, and their own tastes and judgments, they feared, would be justly called in question, if this daughter of Thalia was not immediately taken by the hand, and distinguished as her certain and striking merit demanded."

The audience were as good as their word upon this occasion, as Mrs. Abington, during her whole stay in Ireland, was so great a favourite with the ladies of the first fashion and distinction there, that whenever she appeared, the houses were numerously and brilliantly attended, her company sought after by the first families of distinction, whilst her acknowledged taste in dress and manners rendered her the decided arbitress of fashion and elegant deportment.

Distinguished merit like this could not long escape the penetrating eye of Garrick; he accordingly offered her such terms as she could not well refuse, and she returned to Drury Lane Theatre, after an absence of some years, "with all her blushing honours thick about her." Her first appearance was in the character of the Widow Belmour, in Mr. Murphy's excellent comedy of "The Way to Keep Him," wherein she not only confirmed the report of her former reputation, but drew that applause from the author (as expressed in his dedication of the last edition), which will be a lasting test of her intrinsic merit.

And here we cannot but pause on the inward satisfaction Mrs. Abington must necessarily feel on her return to Drury Lane Theatre; when she had to reflect, that by her own spirited, yet prudent conduct, she had been the architect of her own fame and growing fortune. Had she, like other young actresses, been content to vegetate in the soil where she was first planted (and which, perhaps, it would have been prudent for another person to have so advised her), time and chance *might* have raised her to an eligible situation; but true genius, generally speaking, is its best adviser—she knew best what she could do, and what another might call *presumption*, she found

* Miss Barton about this time was married to Mr. Abington, well known in the musical world.

from

from her feelings to be the call of *nature*; she had spirit as well as judgment to obey that call, and her *grateful mistress*, ever true to her votaries, did not neglect to cultivate the sentiments she inspired.

It would be going into a detail, which the limits of this work will not admit, to comment upon the several characters which Mrs. Abington performed at this Theatre: her principal ones were Millimont in The Way of the World, Mrs. Sullen in The Stratagem, Clarinda in The Suspicious Husband, the original Lady Alton in Colman's English Merchant, and Charlotte in The Hypocrite—Beatrice in Much Ado about Nothing, the second Constantia, played before their Majesties, in the revived Comedy of The Chances, Miss Prue in Love for Love, Estifania in Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, Biddy Tipkin in The Tender Husband, Miss Hoyden, &c. &c.

In all those parts, and many more of equal consequence, she was received as one of the most favoured actresses that ever stood before the eye of the public, and on every night she appeared was sure to draw together *Number*, *Fashion*, and *Criticism*; but what peculiarly distinguished the merit of this accomplished actress, was the uncommon versatility of her talents, which could exhibit such opposite parts as *Millimont* and *Miss Prue*, and give to each such a strict and natural conformation of character as to be unrivalled in both.

The late General Burgoyne was so highly delighted with this very extraordinary talent, that in his *Maid of the Oaks* (a Comedy which he wrote in compliment to Lord Derby's first marriage), he drew the character of *Lady Bab Lardoon* expressly for Mrs. Abington; and here was a test of abilities which none but herself perhaps would undertake, as there cannot be conceived two situations in life so extremely opposite in style, manners, habit, and demeanour, as *Lady Bab* in her real and assumed character: but all these difficulties vanished in her hands; she enriched it with all the varieties of taste and nature, and rendered it so capital a piece of stage deception, that the audience, who saw the transitions, could scarcely believe the evidence of their own senses.

As soon as Mr. Garrick quitted the stage, Mrs. Abington had some notions of retiring likewise; but at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Sheridan, who wanted such a prop to his infant management, and particularly to his intended Comedy of The School for Scandal, she was prevailed on to remain. Her first character was *Charlotte* in *The Hypocrite*, which, with her powerful support of *Lady Teazle*, soon proved the young Manager's discernment in retaining such an actress at any price. In short, her success was equal to his most sanguine expectations, and the author has frequently acknowledged it in the handsomest and most liberal terms.

She continued here for a few years, performing in all the first lines of genteel comedy, and now and then giving the luxurious treats of *Miss Prue*, *Hoyden*, *&c.* equally to the delight of the general part of her audience, as to the entertainment of the best judges of dramatic exhibition.

On some disagreement, however, with Mr. Sheridan, she left Drury Lane; and Mr. Harris, whose activity and foresight in strengthening his company can only be equalled by his liberality in rewarding extraordinary merit, immediately made offers to our heroine, which induced her to close with him, and she appeared at Covent Garden Theatre in November 1782, introduced by a prologue, written for the purpose.

The same success followed here as at Drury Lane, and she went round the whole range of her various and contrasted characters with equal applause.

Whilst in this career she expressed a wish to appear in the character of the Scornful Lady, in the play of that name; a part in which Mrs. Oldfield had been much celebrated, and which she is said to have performed with applause to the last. This Comedy therefore was altered and brought out under the title of The Capricious Lady, in which Mrs. Abington undertook the principal part; and though she had to contrast the cold, refined manners of the prude of the last century with the gay familiar habits of the present times, she shewed that deep acumen in her profession, with the powers of exhibition so forcibly, that she rendered The Capricious Lady highly acceptable to the audience; who viewed it like one of the pictures of Vandyke, where beauty continues to be ever beautiful, however varied by the draperies of different ages.

Her reputation was so confirmed at Covent Garden Theatre, filling the boxes every night she performed with every person who was of rank and fashion—induced the Manager to offer her, we have

have heard, no less than a *thousand guineas per annum*, provided she would engage with him for three years; but the fatigue of performing so many nights, and in that succession which such an engagement would necessarily produce, she declined the proffer, and articled with Mr. Daly, the Manager of the Dublin Theatre, for twelve nights, for the sum of five hundred guineas. She therefore set out for Ireland in the spring of that year, where, after fulfilling her engagements there with reputation to herself and profit to her Manager, she spent the remainder of the year in that hospitable kingdom, paying visits to the several families of distinction about the metropolis who had early patronized her, and now continued their friendships and civilities with unabating solicitude.

On her return from Ireland, a few years ago, it was apprehended that she would no more return to the stage; and we believe it was for some time her fixed determination. She had many allurements to this choice; a first rate and long established reputation in her profession; a genteel independency; and with these, a circle of the most respectable characters in literary and polished life, constantly soliciting her society. In short, all the charms of the *otium cum dignitate* presented themselves, when *accident*, which perhaps determines us more in the affairs of life than rules drawn from reflection, decided otherwise.

The late Glorious Naval Victory, obtained by the Earl of St. Vincent over the Spanish Fleet, at the same time that it revived the well known ardour of the British nation, drew forth its utmost liberality: the widows and orphans of those men who so bravely and nobly fell in the defence of their country, that country felt for, honoured, and rewarded. Subscriptions were immediately opened for their relief, when all ranks of society pressed forward as their benefactors. Amongst the rest, the Manager of Covent Garden, with his usual liberality, gave a free night, and the first performers of both Theatres as liberally offered their services.

In a contest of generous feeling, it was far, very far from the character of ABINGTON to be an idle spectator. Though she had seemingly quitted the field of glory, and her suspended banners triumphantly proclaimed her former services, she could not resist the alluring bait of making her talents serviceable to the cause of humanity. She wrote to his Grace the Duke of Leeds, as one of the trustees for managing the charity, offering to speak an Epilogue on the occasion, or to come forward in any other shape where she could be of most advantage. The former was politely and readily accepted, and she spoke the Epilogue amidst the unbounded applause of a most numerous and brilliant audience.

This circumstance of course occasioned an interview with the Manager, who took this opportunity to press her return to the stage. Other incidents strengthened this solicitation: the death of the late Mrs. Pope (who, as an *actress* or a *woman*, must be ever mentioned with respect), with the retirement of Miss Wallis, &c. created a chasm in the arrangements of the Theatre, which none but extraordinary talents could fill up: the Manager saw his remedy in Mrs. Abington; and Mrs. Abington might have seen from this and other circumstances, that she might accommodate herself more in the line of her business now than heretofore. Whatever were her motives, after some hesitation, she accepted the Manager's offer, and soon after the opening of the Theatre, she made her appearance in *Beatrice*, introduced by a prologue, written by Mr. Colman for that purpose, and spoken by Murray.

Her reception from the public was such as did honour to both parties: she was welcomed with shouts of unbounded applause, which she evidently felt with respect and gratitude. Those who had never seen her before (for such is the fluctuating state of human nature, that a few years make a considerable change in the formation of audience) were surprised at the appearance of an actress, whom the little pens of malice had been previously endeavouring to sink into age and necessary retirement, in the full possession of person, health, and talents; whilst those of her former dramatic admirers hailed her like the morn "after a winter's return of light." They saw their favourite comic actress again restored to them in the full meridian of abilities, with Shakspeare, Congreve, Vanburgh, Wycherly, and "all the muses in her train."

Of the professional merits of Mrs. Abington, though much has been already said, a brief review of them necessarily demands a place in these Memoirs:

Early directed to the stage by the best of all possible advisers, *congenial talents*, nature

nature did not leave her work imperfect; but gave her "such a face and form combined," as best suited her profession in all its varieties: her voice possesses the same variations; hence she has been able to excel in those contrasted characters of Comedy, such as *Millamont* and *Miss Prue*, *Lady Townly* and *Hoyden*, *Beatrice* and *Lucy* in The Virgin Unmasked, *Lady Bab Lardoon*, &c. &c. which no actress but herself (at least in our days) have been able to atchieve.

When we speak of these characters, so much in contrast with the higher lines of Comedy, let us hope that they will not remain as *mere records* of her former talents, but that she will once more shew us (if it was only by way of legacy) "what we may never look upon the like again." Let it not be pleaded, that her time of life and *en bon point* should restrain her from now performing the parts of romps and girls: these are only impediments in the way of moderate abilities, which without the aid of *personal representation* cannot stand alone; but talents of such superior lustre (particularly as her features can still exhibit all that vivacity and archness, and her voice sound the notes of juvenility, which attach to those characters) want not those inferior appendages. Those who remember Mrs. Pritchard in Estifania, and Mrs. Clive in Phillis, will readily corroborate this opinion: with persons taller than Mrs. Abington, and at a more advanced state of life, the audiences saw nothing in those celebrated performers but the *genius of their acting*; and perfectly satisfied with this, they exclaimed with the poet:

"Before such merit all objections fly,
"Pritchard's genteel, and Garrick's six feet high."

To these very distinguished public talents, with those of much reading, good sense, and agreeable conversation, let the praise of *private life* be added in all its several duties; which has long endeared her to her friends, and procured her the esteem and protection of the most respectable ranks in society.

MR. WILKES's COTTAGE IN THE *ISLE OF WIGHT*.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS Villa, or Villaken (as Mr. Wilkes used to term it), is situated near the Fort of Sandown; and, though not large, has every requisite to make it a desirable abode. The house is rather low; it is however extensive, having had many improvements made to it by its late proprietor, whose judgment and taste in all the elegancies of life are well known. It stands on an eminence, and commands the whole prospect of Sandown Bay. When Mr. Wilkes purchased it, it was merely a cottage, in the garden of which he erected some rooms, detached from the house and each other, the composition of which was merely of the floor-cloth manufactory of Knightsbridge. Two of these rooms are large, well proportioned, and fitted up in an expensive and elegant style; the other building contains two bed-chambers. The intermediate space between them is in one place a little polished orchard; and in another, a close grove of short stunted trees, that resemble, both in their size and number, a pastoral scene on the stage of a playhouse.

The aspect of one of the great rooms opens to the Ocean, and takes in the whole of Sandown Bay; a grand and noble object! formed by the chalky cliffs of Culver on the East; and on the West by craggy rocks of the mountainous point of Dunnose, six miles distant from each other.

The other building fronts to the North, and opens to the shade of the dwarf apple trees of the orchard.

The house in which the family resided is small, and at a little distance from these whimsical though not unpleasing erections, which are in reality the summer houses of the garden. We ought also to notice a grand covered bench.

bench, formed within the bank, and which opens from the bottom of the ſlope, upon a level with the bay and the ocean.

At the end of one of the buildings is the following inſcription:

TO FILIAL PIETY
AND
MARY WILKES*;
ERECTED BY
JOHN WILKES,
1789.

The following inſcription is in the Tuſcan room:

FORTUNAE REDUCI
ET
CIVITATI LONDINENSIS,
P.
JOHANNES WILKES QUAESTOR,
1789.

And on a doric pillar in the grove is the inſcription to the memory of Churchill, printed p. 163.

M.

---

* To this lady, his daughter, Mr. Wilkes ever ſhewed the moſt affectionate attachment, which was returned with equal warmth. Our readers will not be diſpleaſed with the two following Poems, formerly written by Mr. Wilkes, as there are but few ſpecimens of his poetical talents remaining:

TO MISS WILKES,

ON HER BIRTH DAY, AUG. 16, 1767.

WROTE IN FRANCE.

AGAIN I tune the vocal lay
On dear Maria's natal day:
This happy day I'll not deplore
My exile from my native ſhore:
No tear of mine to-day ſhall flow
For injur'd England's cruel woe;
For impious wounds to Freedom given,
The firſt moſt ſacred gift from Heaven.
The muſe with joy ſhall prune her wing,
Maria's ripen'd graces ſing,
And at ſeventeen, with truth ſhall own
The bud of beauty's fairly blown:
Softneſs and ſweeteſt innocence
Here ſhed their gentle influence;
Fair Modeſty comes in their train
To grace her ſiſter Virtue's reign;
Then to give ſpirit, taſte, and eaſe,
The ſov'reign art, the art to pleaſe,
Good-humour'd wit and fancy gay,
To-morrow chearful as to-day,
The ſunſhine of a mind ſerene,
Where all is peace within, are ſeen;
What can the grateful muſe aſk more?
The Gods have laviſh'd all their ſtore;
Maria ſhines their darling care,
Still keep her, Heaven, from every ſnare!
May ſtill unſpotted be her fame,
May ſhe remain through life the ſame,
Unchang'd in all, except in name.

TO THE SAME,

ON HER BIRTH-DAY, AUG. 16, 1768.

WROTE IN PRISON.

HOW ſhall the muſe in priſon ſing?
How prune her drooping ruffled wing?
Maria is the potent ſpell
Ev'n in theſe walls all grief to quell,
To chear the heart, rapture inſpire,
And wake to notes of joy the lyre;
The tribute verſe again to pay,
On this auſpicious feſtive day.
When doom'd to quit the patriot band,
And exil'd from my native land,
Maria was my ſure relief,
Her preſence baniſh'd every grief;
Pleaſure came ſmiling in her train,
And chas'd the family of pain.
Let lovers every charm admire,
The eaſy ſhape, the heavenly fire
That from thoſe modeſt beaming eyes
The captive heart at once ſurpriſe:
A father's is another part,
I praiſe the virtues of the heart;
And wit ſo elegant and free,
Attemper'd ſweet with modeſty.
Yet may kind Heaven a lover ſend,
Of ſenſe, of honour, and a friend;
Thoſe virtues always to protect,
Thoſe beauties, never to neglect.

THOUGHTS ON THE PROVINCIAL COPPER COIN.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

THE Copper Coin of our Provinces has, in The European Magazine and in ſome other publications, been a frequent ſubject of obſervation, and as generally the ſubject of praiſe; but having the misfortune to differ in opinion from thoſe writers, who have apparently taken much pains to conſider, and ſtill more to commend, the ſubjects, devices, and execution of that infinite variety of medals, which ſeem to me to be in other reſpects, beſides their weight and number, a *burthen* to the country, I ſhall in the firſt inſtance ſlightly advert to the only two good reaſons which I have ever heard for allowing them to paſs current even in a ſmall diſtrict; and ſecondly, conſider whether thoſe reaſons are as ſolid as the *dies* in which theſe hiſtorical and ſcientific ſymbols are ſtruck? and whether, if they are, the advantage which the enlightened part of the nation derive from theſe copper records of the names, perſons, and dwellings of miners, mechanics, and tradeſmen, be not more than counterbalanced by the loſs and inconvenience which the lower orders of the people ſuſtain from this immenſe influx of *baſe metal* coin, while the emolument that accrues from it renders it an advantageous branch of traffic to thoſe concerned in its circulation?

The firſt reaſon which I have heard urged in favour of theſe ſymbols is, that they will be handed down to future ages as ſpecimens of the ingenuity of the preſent: that they will be collected by connoiſſeurs as yet unborn; and, depoſited in caſes of glaſs and velvet, be ſhewn to poſterity as elaborate veſtiges which will ſerve to mark by what gradations the Arts have arrived to that ſublime *acme*, at which we behold them in this country. Their particular advantage to poſterity has been alſo ſtated, inaſmuch as they will ſerve as permanent records of important events; and remain long after our diurnal productions, annual regiſters, and folios in which are entombed the tranſactions of centuries and of ſocieties, ſhall, as well as the actors upon the buſy ſcene, have mouldered into congenial duſt.

If, while pondering upon ſo grave a ſubject, I might be permitted to indulge a ludicrous ſuggeſtion, I ſhould obſerve that the latter of theſe obſervations brings ſtrongly to my mind the idea of the ſtudent who preſented to the Antiquarian Society *all* the tickets of *Iſlington Turnpike*, with the laudable view of illuſtrating that part of the Engliſh hiſtory *.

But to recur to my ſpeculation, and examine this ſubject with the gravity which it deſerves. Theſe ſymbols have by their admirers been in ſome inſtances compared to thoſe of the Grecian Cities; but much more frequently, for what reaſon I am at a loſs even to gueſs, to the copper and braſs Coin and Medals of the Romans. Their execution has been ſtated as far ſuperior to the latter, even in the moſt flouriſhing ages of the Republic or Empire †; and they have, like thoſe, been quoted as criterions of the genius and taſte of the nation, and as examples of the elevated ſtate of the Arts.

It is the property of general aſſertions to ſhrink from a critical diſquiſition. In the long ſeries of Roman copper Medals, which hath deſcended to us, is to be traced, it is true, the progreſs of deſign and ſculpture, emerging from its rudeſt efforts under the firſt Emperors, until conqueſt opening a free communication with Greece, the artiſts were enabled, by a cloſe imitation of thoſe ſublime effuſions of genius with which that country abounded, *almoſt* to reach the perfection which thoſe exhibited. This inquiry may be accurately purſued in the ſeries of Roman Silver and Copper ‡; and the riſe and decline of the Arts will be found to be exactly the antitype of the riſe and decline of the Empire: we may obſerve them emerge, as it were, from Chaos, attain their zenith of perfection, and, ſcared by the turbulence of the times, relapſe again into their primitive rudeneſs and barbarity.

A Medallic Collection, comprehending

* Foot's Nabob.

† The Imperial Copper, it is certain, are by far the moſt intereſting.

‡ It will be obſerved, that the Conſular Silver Medals are in general better executed than he Copper.

the Coin of many Nations, of which those pieces are perhaps the only vestiges, may be considered not only as scales of their taste and genius, but as an universal history, in which remarkable events are, in indelible characters, impressed upon substances the most permanent; and arranged in series, which may be compared, the copper and brass especially, to volumes, which are not liable to those accidents of time and chance that have swept away thousands of tombs whose materials were more frail and more subject to decay, such as bark, wood, wax, vellum, and other substances, upon which, as we may learn from those few that remain, the wisdom of philosophers, the virtues of legislators, the exploits of heroes, the sublime effusions of poetic genius, and the history of nations, were formerly inscribed.

Coin and Medals having this superior property of durability, have become the guides of the learned. Their symbols and inscriptions have been considered as *clues*, which have enabled laborious and scientific men to thread the mazes of those labyrinths of tradition and mythology, in which, in many instances, truth hath been imprisoned. They may also be considered as being in themselves the registers of systems, events, and transactions, of which the remembrance had been buried with them, and was revived at their resuscitation; and the criterion by which, upon comparing them with the fragments of ancient marbles, and of ancient writers, we are able to form a more accurate judgment of the certainty of æras, and the concatenation of causes with effects; and from those permanent records deduce and discriminate the actions, the principles, the events, and even the passions, of those persons and periods, which are by them commemorated.

Having thus generally stated my opinion of the use which has been, and may be made of these historical and chronological symbols, I must remark that all my observations are founded upon a system, which is applicable to, and comprehends those which may be deemed *public* Coin and *Medals*, by which I mean those pieces that upon any great occasion were struck by their parent states, or which were the current coin of the different nations of antiquity.

Provincial and, perhaps, what may be deemed domestic Medals, were not unknown either to the Greeks or Romans. There were few, if any, of the cities throughout the extensive dominions of those once celebrated nations, but what had their symbol upon their money; at the same time it must be observed, that that coinage, and those symbols, inscriptions, &c. were sanctioned by Government *: nor does it appear that any other private Medals have come down to us than those termed *Contorniati*, some of which, although bearing the names and images of illustrious Greeks and Romans on the obverse, such as Homer, Pythagoras, Socrates, Sallust, Horace, &c. are judged by Medalists to be only tickets for seats at the theatres, and other public exhibitions; an opinion which is strengthened by turning to their reverses, which present athletæ, actors, musical trophies, or some inscription alluding to the amusement to which they were the introduction. We do not find, among the number of those vestiges of art and antiquity of which we are the possessors, any that can with propriety be considered as *shop-bills*, or *tradesman's tokens*.

The Greeks and Romans were nations that had too just notions of the inconvenience that might arise to particular classes of individuals, and to the public in general, to suffer any of the members of the cities, provinces, and states, within the scope of their dominion, to assume a right, which, for the wisest and best of purposes, had been always considered as inherent to the executive part of their Government.

It may here be objected, that this statement is not strictly correct; because, in the infancy of both those nations, it was their custom to use pieces of unstamped metal of various sizes, and consequently weight, in their traffic for commodities; which pieces were the only monies, till the convenience of this *circulating medium* pointed out the necessity of an accurate adjustment of its value, and taught those who were concerned in commerce, by the means of scales and weights, which they carried for that purpose, nearly to determine the proportion of gold,

* Paulus the Civilian defines *money* a thing stamped with a *public* coin, and deriving its value from its impression rather than its substance. Monsieur Boizard defines money a piece of matter, to which *public* authority has affixed a certain weight and value to serve as a medium of commerce.

gold, silver, or copper, that was to be given for an ox, a horse, a measure of corn, of oil, &c. *

This is true, but how long this mode of exchange continued is neither very certain, nor very material to the present question, as these pieces were plain: perhaps, as the state of society improved, the difficulties which attended its extension, and the frauds that were frequently practised, might render it absolutely necessary for Government to sanction by its authority an instrument of commerce, from which such considerable advantage was to be derived: hence arose the first stamps or impressions upon money, as, for instance, a *tortise*, which is believed to be the most ancient, an ox, a cow, a ram, or some other domestic animal, which was the symbol denoting the produce of the state †, to which the Coin belonged. To these were next added the names of the moneyers, and at length the effigies of the Prince, with the date, legend, &c. which were probably introduced at first to impress upon the Coin a superior importance, and to prevent counterfeits: therefore the first method of trafficking to which I have alluded, by exchanging commodities for unstamped pieces of metal, cannot be considered as issuing those pieces as Coin, from *private* persons; for there is not a single vestige in any author upon the subject of money, that I have been able to trace, which denotes that the first pieces in those rude ages, as they passed from the hands of one dealer into those of another, had any stamp or mark upon them; but were only considered as that kind of medium for which the shells called *cowries*, current in Hindostan ‡ and on the coast of Africa §, and the fruit in Mexico, form perhaps as convenient a substitute.

It would be extending this speculation far, very far beyond the limits which a periodical publication prescribes, in order to introduce that variety which is so agreeable, and indeed so useful to its readers, were I to pursue the subject from those points upon which I have founded it, through the various countries, ancient and modern, whose medalic history forms a part of erudition, at once so entertaining and so interesting. I shall therefore confine myself merely to those observations which coincide with the design of this tract, and repeat that the coinage of every country has ever been under the sanction and inspection of Government; and that the circulation of money fabricated by private persons, though perhaps in a few instances tolerated, has not only been generally considered as inimical to the true interest of the State, but has, in most cases, subjected the offenders to punishment.

Of the *contorniati* I have already spoken, as perhaps the only species of ancient private medals that are to be found, as the *jetoons* or *counters* ‖ are of the *semi-modern*.

These pieces, although they are sometimes mistaken for Coin, it is well known, were, in ages when the science of arithmetic was little understood, intended merely for calculation. They are marked with the names of companies, of abbies, and of other societies and places, whose revenues were complex and of difficult adjustment; but were never in circulation as money, except in more modern times around the ¶ card table; or, until they became objects of curiosity, had any value, beyond that of the weight of their metal, affixed to them.

Having ventured these few prefatory observations, which I deemed necessary

* Thus we find in Homer, that the golden armour of Glaucus was valued at an hundred oxen; that of Diomede, at ten.

† Whence money is said to have derived its Latin name, *pecunia*.—PLINY.

‡ In Mr. Halhed's Translation of the Gentoo Laws, a work in which elegance of stile is united with extensive information, we find, that for fineable offences the penalty is a certain number of *puns* of *cowries*, from 2000 down to 50, which are well known to be a small white shell, which the inhabitants of the Maldivia Islands obtain by fishing.

§ It appears, by the accounts of late Travellers, that these small shells have a considerable circulation through the interior of the vast continent of Africa.

‖ In the year 1778, when the most ancient part of that venerable pile, Somerset House, was demolished, a very large quantity of these jetoons or counters was found. Some of the most ancient had arms or symbols, supposed to be monastical, upon them. A great number was also found in digging the foundations of the grand terrace fronting the Thames. The late Dr. Hunter, Sir William Chambers, Mr. Moser, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, had several of the most curious.

¶ Some that were found were obviously for this use.

to elucidate thoſe which I ſhall make upon the ſubject in the ſubſequent lines, I come now to the Copper Coinage of this country; which, in compariſon with thoſe of Gold and Silver, is a modern production: for although in Greece it had as ancient a date as the latter, and among the Romans, by two centuries preceded it, Copper, as the authorized money of England, was almoſt totally unknown until the year 1672.

It has by Hiſtorians and Medaliſts been obſerved, that Queen Elizabeth had an unconquerable averſion to a Copper Coinage; how ſuch an unaccountable propenſity became rooted in the mind of ſo wiſe and politic a Princeſs, they do not ſeem to have taken much pains to inquire; which they ought eſpecially to have done, as from the increaſed value of the metal, the *ſilver halfpenny* muſt have appeared like the half-crowns of Gulliver to the inhabitants of Brobdingnag: however, notwithſtanding its diminution and conſequent inconvenience, it continued, from neceſſity, in circulation; and the idea of a Copper Coinage, which in the courſe of her reign was ſeveral times propoſed, was, though ſometimes ſupported by Adminiſtration, always negatived by the Queen.

The Royal Farthing tokens of James, which were iſſued in May 1613, it does not appear were generally circulated; although from the harp upon the reverſe, it has been thought that they were intended to be diffuſed, not only over this kingdom but Ireland, where, though there had been a Copper Coinage above 200 years antecedent to this period, an univerſal ſcarcity of this kind of money * prevailed.

Theſe copper tokens were never conſidered by the people as the current coin of the country, notwithſtanding they were the production of the Royal mint. Thoſe that received them held them in the ſame eſtimation as they now do *provincial halfpence*, as pledges for which Government, like modern companies and tradeſmen, had *promiſed* to give them other coin, *if required*.

It is ſuppoſed that they continued in currency until the year 1648, when that unfortunate and diſgraceful event to this country, the murder of its Monarch, ſtopped their circulation.

[*To be continued.*]

ON POPE's HOMER.

(*Continued from* Page 12.)

MY DEAR P.

WHAT then is taſte? The oftener I conſider the ſubject, and the more I read and hear of the opinions, which different perſons, apparently of equal abilities to judge, entertain and without ſcruple declare of the ſame works; the more do I find myſelf tempted to repeat the queſtion.

In the account of the Life, Writings, and Character of a late celebrated Prelate, the R. R. Biographer notices a little piece of the Biſhop's in the following terms:

"The edition of D. L. 1765, beſides many other improvements, with which it was enriched, is further diſtinguiſhed by a *remarkable diſcourſe*, printed at the cloſe of the laſt volume, and entitled, An Appendix concerning the Book of Job: In this ſhort piece, which is *exquiſitely written*, he *repells* an attack, made upon him by Dr. Lowth. The diſpute was managed on both ſides with too much heat; but on the part of the Biſhop, with that *ſuperiority of wit and argument, which, to ſay the truth, in all his controverſial writings he could not help* †."

The ſuperior wit, ſo conſpicuous in this *remarkable diſcourſe*, was conſidered, you will recollect, by a late reſpected friend of ours, with whoſe converſation we were ſo often at once inſtructed and delighted, as little better than mere buffoonery. The pleaſant conceit of

* It muſt be remarked, that from a period as diſtant as the cloſe of the fourteenth century, particular perſons in the kingdom of Ireland had licence to coin copper pence and halfpence, which were current within certain towns and diſtricts, according to the credit of the original utterers. Theſe, owing to the finiſter practices of avaricious men, at length fell into diſrepute; but of them there are many ſpecimens ſtill to be ſeen.

† Life of Biſhop Warburton, p. 94.

King

King Shinkin, and other trash, as *he* called it, of the same sort, very liberally sprinkled over various parts of this witty performance, he reprobated, not only with contempt and scorn, but even with abhorrence and indignation; as being grossly indecent on such an occasion, and unpardonable from one scholar to another. The R. R. Biographer seems indeed to make some sort of apology for his revered friend by a confession, which escapes him in this place; though he meant it, I am inclined to believe, agreeably to his usual strain of panegyric, rather as a compliment. This great man, of unrivalled excellence, had, it seems, such an unhappy propensity to coarse and vulgar ribaldry, that in all his controversial writings he fell into it involuntarily and unawares, however dignified the character of the person whom he chose to attack; or serious and even sacred the subject, which drew forth his pen.

These involuntary effusions the R. R. Biographer extolls, as so many strokes of superior wit: our respected friend called them trash and buffoonery. Our respected friend, you will well remember, to uncommon erudition added also an exquisite taste, with a quick and lively feeling of every thing either excellent or offensive. You, who knew the man, will know how to appreciate his opinion. Nor does he stand alone on this ground. "Dr. Lowth, in a *pointed and polished epistle*, defended himself, and attacked the Bishop: and his victory" over the magnified superiority of wit and argument "was established," says a late celebrated historian, no mean judge, "by the silent confusion of Warburton and *his slaves* *." How are we to account for this contrariety of opinion in two such men as Dr. Hurd and Mr. Gibbon? not only as to the respective merits of the REMARKABLE DISCOURSE, and the POINTED AND POLISHED EPISTLE; but as to the success also with which they were severally attended.

Nor do our difficulties end here. The R. R. Biographer, in his account, † &c. repeats with great solemnity what the learned commentator on Horace had before taken occasion to advance ‡: that Dr. Warburton's edition of Pope's works was "*the best edition that was ever given of any Classick*."—"The reason," says the last respectable Editor, "of my undertaking it (an edition of Pope's works) was the universal complaint that Dr. Warburton had *disfigured* and *disgraced* his edition by many forced and far-fetched interpretations, totally unsupported by the passages which they were brought to elucidate. If this," he adds, "were my single opinion, nothing could have induced me to have delivered it with so much freedom §." Dr. Warton, from his education, his early and long-continued habits, the cast of his mind, and the course of his studies, will be thought in general well qualified to judge of a work of this sort.

What then is taste? To bring the matter nearer home, I would wish you to consider all I have written above as a preparatory apology for the liberty I am about to take, in a critique on another passage in Pope's Translation; where I find myself unfortunately again at variance with the elegant Fitzosborne, his ablest advocate; from whom I never can dissent without pain.

After having presented his literary friend with the admired night-piece: "The following passage," says this fine writer, "having been quoted by a celebrated author of antiquity as an instance of the true sublime, I will leave it to you to determine; whether the Translation has not at least as just a claim to that character, as the original ||."

Ως δ' ὅτε χειμαρροι ποταμοι, κατ' ορεσφι
ρεοντες,
Εις μισγαγκειαν συμβαλλετον ομβριμον
ὑδωρ,
Εκ κρουνων μεγαλων, κοιλης εντοσθε χαραδρης.
Il. iv. 452.

As torrents roll, increas'd by *numerous rills*,
With rage impetuous down the echoing hills;
Rush to the vales, and pour'd along the plain,
Roar in *a thousand* channels to the main.

What Fitzosborne's literary friend might determine I will not presume to guess. For myself I must freely confess, I see little, in these lines, of Homer's sublimity, and still less of his meaning.

* Lord Sheffield's Life of Mr. Gibbon, Vol. i. p. 38.
† Life of Warburton, p. 69.
‡ Introduction to Comment on Ep. to the Pisa's, p. 15.
§ Warton's Ed. of Pope's Preface.
|| Fitzosborne, l. 51.

Even

Even Pope's warmeſt admirers muſt feel with regret that the firſt verſe, for the ſake of the rhyme, cloſes very unfortunately. The *numerous rills* in the Tranſlation will ſcarcely be thought adequate to the κρουνων ΜΕΓΑΛΩΝ of Homer. The image conveyed under this expreſſion is by far of too mild and even ſoothing an aſpect to conſort with the impetuous rage of torrents, rolling down the echoing hills; and tends, in its effect, ſo far as it goes, to diſarm the ſcene of its terrors. You remember the beautiful thoughts, which an admired poet dictates to his religious recluſe:

The nodding pines, that o'er yon' rock reclin'd
Wave high and murmur to the hollow wind;
The wandering ſtreams, that ſhine between the *hills*,
The grots, that echo to the *tinkling rills*.—
No more theſe ſcenes my meditation aid,
Or *lull to reſt* the viſionary maid.

Did it make, do you think? any part of the poet's deſign, when he wrote theſe charming lines, to alarm and agitate the mind of his readers with images of rage and violence?

Fitzoſborne, you will recollect, has remarked in another place a ſimilar inconſiſtency, which he cenſures with a ſeverity very extraordinary for him, as "turning one of the moſt pleaſing ſimiles in the whole Iliad into downright burleſque." It is where the ſimple ſwain is ſtopped on his way by the *impervious foam*, and the *rough waves* of a *ſwelling brook*.

As when a ſimple ſwain his cot forſakes,
And wide through fens an unknown journey takes;
If chance a *ſwelling brook* his paſſage ſtay,
And *foam impervious* croſs the wanderer's way,
Confuſed he ſtops, a length of journey paſt,
Eyes the *rough waves*, and tir'd, returns at laſt.

The juſt and ſublime imagery of Homer forms ſo ſtriking a contraſt to the ludicrous appearance, under which it is here diſguiſed, that it will be ſomewhat of a curioſity to ſee them together.

Ως δ' οτ' ανηρ απαλαμνος, ιων πολεος πεδιοιο,
Στηη επ' ΩΚΥΡΥΩΙ ΠΟΤΑΜΩΙ ΑΔΑΔΕ ΠΡΟΡΕΟΝΤΙ,
Αφρω μορμυροντα ιδων, ανα δ' εδραμ' οπισσω.
Il. v. 597.

But you will think, I am afraid, that I linger too long on Pope's inauſpicious opening. To make you ſome amends, let me congratulate you on his maſterly execution in the next line; which is truly admirable; the diction ſtrong and energetic; the roll of the verſe impreſſive; and the epithet *echoing* very happily applied by him to the hills in conſonance to his author's ideas.

I wiſh I could continue equally to approve what follows. To eſtimate the real merits of the Tranſlation more juſtly, we muſt conſider what circumſtance it was, which the poet meant to illuſtrate by this compariſon. That we find was the mingling of the armies in battle; with all the din, and terror, and confuſed ſounds, ariſing from the clamours of the ſoldiers, the claſhing of arms, the groans of the dying, and the ſhouts of the conquerors; deſcribed with ſo much animation in the lines below:

Οιδ' ὁτε δη ρ' ες χωρον ενα ξυνιοντες ικοντο,
ΣΥΝ δ' εϐαλον ρινες, ΣΥΝ δ' εγχεα, και μενε' ανδρων
Χαλκεοθωρηκων: αταρ ασπιδες ομφαλοεσσαι
Επληντ' αλληλοισι: πολυς δ' ορυμαγδος ορωρει.
Ευθαδ' αμ' οιμωγη τε και ευχωλη πιλεν ανδρων
Ολλυντων τε και ολλυμενων: ρεε δ' αιματι γαια.

You never, I am ſure, read theſe affecting lines without being much moved, and even agitated by the pathos and ſublimity of this tranſcendent poetry. Do you feel yourſelf moved in the ſame manner? when you read the tranſlation, which is given by Pope, as follows:

Now ſhield with ſhield, with helmet helmet cloſed;
To armour armour, lance to lance oppoſed.
Hoſt againſt hoſt, in *ſhadowy ſquadrons drew*;
The ſounding darts in *iron tempeſts* flew.
Victors and vanquiſh'd join promiſcuous cries,
And ſhrilling ſhouts, and dying groans ariſe.
With *ſtreaming* blood the *ſlippery* fields are dyed,
And ſlaughter'd heroes ſwell the dreadful tide.

The wanton tranſpoſition of the ſentences in the outſet you will at once acknowledge to be very injudicious; by which the narration is rendered wonderfully embarraſſed and confuſed. Every reader muſt, I ſuſpect, be ſomewhat perplexed, when he finds ſhield cloſed with ſhield, and helmet cloſed with helmet, before the parties, which are armed with them, meet; or the hoſts, in Pope's language, *draw in ſhadowy ſquadrons* againſt each

each other. But I will not interrupt my critique on the paſſage immediately before us by any further obſervations on this. Having only diſtinguiſhed the more extraordinary *improvements* by Italics, I will leave you to judge of them at leiſure.

What I moſt wiſh you at this time to obſerve, is how happily the mingling of the armies is repreſented under the image of two ſtreams, ſwollen by the rains of winter, rolling down the ſides of oppoſite hills, and meeting with dreadful concuſſion in the gulph between, where the waters join. Here let me beg of you to mark the particular power of the prepoſition ΕΥΝ, with which the verb ϐαλλω is compounded; and uſed in that form by the poet; both where he brings the adverſe armies into conflict, and where he deſcribes the meeting ſtreams! It is this emphatic prepoſition, which points the aptitude of the ſimile; and gives ſtrength and perſpicuity to the illuſtration. Εκ δε του ΕΥΝεϐαλον παρηκται ἡ πολεμικη ΣΥΜϐολη. Euſt. I would wiſh you further to obſerve that two ſtreams and two only are ſignified, as appears by the uſe of the dual συμϐαλλετον. Δυο δε χειμαρροι ενταυθα λαμϐανονται προς ομοιοτητα των δυο στρατηματων; ως δηλον εκ του συμϐαλλετον, δυικου ῥηματος. Euſt. In ſupport of this interpretation I will add a judicious note, extracted from amongſt the ſcholia edited by Villoiſon.

Και δυο ποταμους παρελαϐεν, ουκ αυξησεως μονον ενεκεν, αλλ' ὁτε εισι δυο στρατηματα, και τουτους εμπιπτοντας αλληλοις, και γαρ οι στρατοι α[illegible]λληλοις επιφερονται.

In this conſiſts the great beauty and propriety of the compariſon. The reſemblance between the aſſumed and the primary object is preſerved throughout, and pointedly marked, with an exactneſs more than uſual in Homer. Yet of this reſemblance in Pope's verſion we ſearch in vain for the fainteſt trait. For ſo material a defection from his principal no harmony of numbers, or graces of expreſſion can in my opinion atone.

Then allow me to aſk, where are the vales, to which the torrents ruſh? where is the plain, along which they are poured? I diſcover neither the one or the other in the Grecian bard. Should theſe enquiries be even ſatisfactorily anſwered, other objections of ſtill greater moment ariſe. The images, here repreſented, wear ſo different a form from that under which thoſe of the text appear, that they can by no compreſſion be brought to bear a part in the ſame piece. In the genuine work of Homer no torrents are poured along the plain, and there divided into a thouſand ſeparate channels; nor do we trace them roaring to the main.

Pope ſeems to have borrowed this laſt thought from his old friend Ogilby. He too carries his riv'lets and gutters to the main; with leſs outrage, however, in his mode of conveying them, to the ſenſe of his author.

Riv'lets and gutters, big with ſudden rain,
In *one* great channel tumble to the main.

It will not be eaſy to diſcover by what reaſons Pope was led, while theſe lines of Ogilby were before him, to adopt one part, and that the leſs accurate; when by deſerting the other he wanders ſo much the further out of his way. By this extraordinary management, joined with his other *improvements*, no ſingle feature is preſerved of Homer's painting. In the tranſcendent ſublimity, which we are called upon to admire, we loſe ſight intirely of the poet's meaning; and the great deſign, which *he* had in view, is altogether overlooked and unaccompliſhed.

Allowing therefore, if you pleaſe, to this admired paſſage all that true ſublime, which Fitzoſborne thinks he diſcovers in it; with this conceſſion, even in its utmoſt latitude, I cannot bring myſelf to approve a tranſlation, which retains ſo little of the original. I am the leſs diſpoſed to approve this, as Homer evidently ſuffers very much by having his thoughts thus arbitrarily miſrepreſented; and the order of his compoſition ſo much deranged.

I am rather inclined to flatter myſelf that on this point your ſentiments will very nearly coincide with mine. However, if perchance the degradation of your favourite from the high ſeat of honour, to which his admirers had injudiciouſly raiſed him, ſhould dwell upon your mind with any leſs agreeable impreſſion; to do it all away at once, let me carry you to the great maſter himſelf. Here, as at the cloſe of the admired Night-piece, with equal ſkill, and an effect equally happy, he places a ſolitary ſhepherd on the ſummit of a rock, who hears the terrifying ſounds at a diſtance; from him we catch the alarm, and with ſympathizing affections feel more

more ſtrongly the whole force of the deſcription. With him therefore I will leave you for the preſent, liſtening to the daſhing waters, as they roll down the ſteep and rocky deſcent ; tumbling over the craggy dactyls in the wonderful line, ſubjoined.

Των δε τε | τηλοσε | δουπον εν | ουρεσιν |
εκλυε | ποιμην.

Adieu,

O. P. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for January 1798 (Vol. XXXIII. p. 4.), is a letter to Sir J. Sinclair, reſpecting the Incloſure of Waſte Lands. As *at this period*, oppoſition to a meaſure which many conceive would be of public benefit, naturally incites a ſpirit of patriotiſm in its defence, I have ventured to conteſt the opinions, which the writer of this letter has advanced.

The great principle (he firſt tells us) of improving lands for public advantage, is to leave a portion of it ſo improved "*publici juris*;" to do which he recommends "the improvement of waſtes and commons by banking, draining, &c. at the expence of every individual who had a right thereon by parochial levy." This right he wiſhes to ſee extended to every houſe-holder paying ſcot and lot, and his due proportion to ſuch levy. Upon this let Agricola himſelf decide, whether the improvers ought not firſt to be ſecure of long leaſes, leſt they ſhould be compelled to expend hundreds, for no other purpoſe than to throw a ſtrong temptation in the way of their landlords, to appropriate to themſelves that benefit, which the tenants conceived themſelves to have merited.

Your Correſpondent obſerves, "That the increaſe of incloſures has turned country gentlemen and their overgrown tenants into arrogant and unfeeling monopoliſts!" but the very converſe of the ſpirit of monopoly is the *natural* conſequence of the incloſure and improvement of waſte lands; for the more abundant the general produce, the greater the competition, conſequently more difficult the practicability, and more doubtful the proſpect of monopolizing to advantage. Scarcity is eſſential to the ſucceſs of ſpeculation.

Agricola next ſays, "That there is no man, or combination of men, with excluſive rights or privileges, who conſider the public in any other light than as an object of plunder!" This object, as it reſpects commons, has not occupied much of the attention of great farmers: *they* treat the benefits of commons with contempt.

I am equally an enemy with Agricola to the enlargement of farms; they throw an immenſe burden of population on the trading and manufacturing towns, and contribute largely to the increaſe of the poor rates. In a well-policed ſtate, modes of ſubſiſtence, ſufficiently elevated above poverty to admit of *every* ſufficiency, and ſome of the comforts of life, cannot be too numerous.

"I would not (continues Agricola) allow any man to acquire a duplication of his ſeparate property by taking from others their ſhare in the right of paſture over all lands in relation;" and he accordingly wiſhes, "that one third or other reaſonable portion of the waſte land ſhould be left open every year to a general right of common." I cannot ſuppoſe that the Legiſlature would ſanctify a ſyſtem of incloſure, which does not return to every legal holder (as far as it be poſſible) an equivalent for the right he ſurrenders.

Agricola laſtly complains of the decay of Timber: nothing but pure untainted patriotiſm can remedy this evil; the diſtance of the return will ever operate as an impediment to planting.

I have offered theſe few obſervations by way of particular reply to your Correſpondent, who appears to feel ſincerely for the cauſe of humanity; I alſo profeſs myſelf a ſoldier liſted under the ſame banner: we both drive at the ſame point, though we may differ concerning the means of arriving at it. Conſiſtent with theſe principles, I ſhall adduce ſome farther arguments in favour of the propoſed Bill. A wide field here preſents itſelf; but I will be as conciſe as poſſible. I preſume to declare, that I am not a mere *Theoriſt* on the queſtion; for I have had a "*practical*" knowledge of farming more than twenty years, have conſtantly reſided

resided in a district where "*every species*" of Commons prevails, and have noticed their effects on the *real* interests of the whole community with no inattentive, and I trust with an impartial eye.

Perhaps there is no subject more intricate in its nature than the one before us. In other enquiries we may trace some leading principles, which serve as a general clue, to guide us through the labyrinths which present themselves at every step, on political questions. A general inclosing system comprehends such a multiplicity of distinct objects, and bears so many relations to the civilized state of man, that numerous difficulties, and those of an opposite complexion, occur at every step we take on this tender ground.

There can be no doubt but that every *general* law must operate as a grievance, of more or less magnitude, on many individuals. This is a partial evil which cannot be exiled the world; it cleaves to the very nature of human institutions, and can never be avoided while passions agitate the bosom of man. Every considerable alteration in any branch of policy cannot be of equal benefit to "*all*;" but it is the "*duty*" of a wise and equitable Legislature, to apportion its statutes to the advantage of the "*majority*" of the people; and it will ever be acquitted at the bar of right reason, if the laws which it frames are highly beneficial to the many, though they may take away some benefits from the few. This is the grand, and indeed only hinge, on which human laws ought to turn.

The lands which I conceive are proposed to come under the controul of the inclosing act, are of several descriptions, and therefore the benefit of the improvement must vary in its size. Large open pastures may produce as much herbage in their present state, as it can possibly do under any mode of supposed improvement. These pastures are of various descriptions respecting extent, situation, and quality; and without doubt local circumstances may rationally justify an attempt to amend them. Some of them may probably be doubled in their value by the proper application of drains, manures, &c. &c.

Yet I must confess, that the plan of inclosing our large Commons, improperly styled Wastes, is that part of the system which pleases me least. I think they are the least susceptible of improvement, and the commercial objections, which pointedly present themselves on the question, more forcibly apply to this particular branch of it. It is also solely from Commons of this kind that the poor receive any considerable degree of benefit.

The Common-fields, which in some districts form the most considerable part of the arable lands, will come next under consideration. The custom of leaving every third year in these fields fallow, undoubtedly sprung from the incapability of the land bearing more than two crops without rest: and in the fallow year the gates were thrown open by the farmers, and cattle without distinction were admitted, by which means the land received a recruit. This is evidently the origin of the fallow year in open arable fields, when the unimproved state of agriculture did not admit of a regular succession of crops, and ere the manuring ones of turnips, clover, and grasses, were understood. This idea is strongly corroborated by the practice which *still* exists of throwing open the gates of our inclosed arables in any year in which it happens to be fallow.

The prosperity of every country, whether it arises from its commercial or agricultural concerns, must depend upon that proportion of liberty allowed to individuals to think and act for themselves in their own affairs. The most active spirit droops under the wing of despotism. The fatal effects of this oppressive influence are eminently conspicuous in rural improvement. Much has been written on the subject of tythes; they are said to operate as an impediment to that ardor for experiment, which is the parent of beneficial discovery: on the same account, restraining leases have been severely reprehended; but neither tythe, nor the restraining lease, creates such opposition to the progressive improvement of husbandry, as two crops and a fallow "*regularly*" succeeding each other. Modern discoveries cannot be applied under this old system; and such are the baneful consequences attendant upon it, that the land every year decreases in value; and it is a notorious fact, that a well-informed farmer prefers inclosed arable, at 20s. per acre, to Common field, at 2s. 6d.

The increased quantity of grain which will be produced by inclosing these fields, may be estimated at nearly double, and we may carry at least this part of the scheme into effect with more confidence, because it is not obnoxious to the argument

gument which has been so often urged in the discussing the merits of the question at large—"*The Rights of the Cottager.*" I speak from experience, and therefore speak with confidence, when I assert that the benefit received from the exercise of his rights on these fields is so small, that language knows not a value by which to appreciate it: the scanty pickings near the hedge, and the rushy grass which grows on the divisions of the property (mears), being the only supply which they afford.

In return for the surrender of this nearly absolute nothing, the cottager will receive a considerable advantage in the increase, not only of temporary, but of permanent labour; for the ground being cropped every year must afford one third more employment than when it was in a state of commonage: this is an increase fixed and certain, without reference to the surplus quantity of corn which the land must inevitably produce, and thereby requiring more labour in the harvesting and thrashing.

I am satisfied no just exception can be made to this part of the inclosing scheme; there is another part of it, which, though circumscribed in its extent, is from its nature more forcibly and immediately felt, as far as its influence extends; I mean the cottage, with its circumjacent garden, erected on, and fenced in from, the Waste. When we recollect that this borrowed land is from its situation extremely unprofitable, bearing nothing but rushes and the coarsest grass! we shall contemplate with pleasure the industry of man, stimulated by the hope of profit, and the consciousness of property, to its utmost exertions, succeed at length in the placing its possessor in a more comfortable state of existence. The encroachment made by this small inclosure on the ideal rights of others must not, ought not to be thought on, when so much actual benefit arises to a portion of the poor but industrious community. The labour which the cottager expends on his little garden seldom interferes with the daily duties of his servitude; he toils with pleasure early in the morning and late in the evening, producing at the same time advantages to himself and to *society*; for the quantum of labour which a state can produce is the just standard of its prosperity.

Let it also be remarked, that land cultivated as a garden will produce nearly double the quantity of food which the same land would yield under *any* other mode of husbandry. The good policy of increasing these productive spots is self-evident.

I am not ignorant that many objections, particularly some of a commercial kind, may be urged to the system of inclosure; but let the inherent rights of humanity be ever held more sacred than the artificial claims of all-grasping speculation, and let us oppose, as the most destructive poison of national felicity, *any measure* which may tend to increase the price of provisions; rather let us ardently hope that such a system may be adopted, which may render them so cheap as to be attainable by the lowest ranks of the people.

It were wasting words to prove the self-evident proposition, "that increase of quantity must decrease the price." The vast increase which must arise from an inclosure of the Common-fields may be readily conceived: at present they throw every impediment in the way of a spirited course of husbandry, the impossibility of raising the manuring crops of clover and turnips (absolutely necessary in many districts), the damages frequently sustained in the sowing, and in the harvesting; with many other inconveniences too tedious to enumerate.

If a due regard be paid to the rights of every individual, and if the land inclosed be equitably apportioned, I trust I am neither morally or politically wrong, when I avow the warmest feeling of my heart—when I cordially wish, that a long season will not elapse, ere we behold every spot of barren land which the island affords converted into fruitful fields and verdant pastures*. And I shall then see the man, who now contemplates with pleasure, and resigns with reluctance, a right which imagination has magnified into a benefit, rejoice when he finds an ample recompence awarded to him; a recompence, which will remunerate him a hundred fold. Let us likewise indulge the pleasing hope, that habits of industry, frugality, and gratitude, will distinguish the characters of the poor, that they may thereby expect with confidence the protection and beneficence of the rich.

* In 1793 (the latest period, with respect to which accounts have been published), 1,265,015 quarters of grain were consumed more than the country produced! Can there be a stronger argument for the necessity of inclosures?

There

There cannot, I think, exist a doubt but that the inclosing scheme is upon the whole beneficial to the community, if it can be carried into effect: but whether the national capital, in its present exhausted state, is fully adequate to the undertaking, is a question in which so many points are involved, that I shall not presume to enter into its discussion.

HORTENSIUS.

Frampton upon Severn,
Glocestershire.

ACCOUNT OF JOHN WILKES, ESQ.

(*Concluded from Page 88.*)

ON the 19th of January 1764, Mr. Wilkes was expelled the House of Commons, as the Author of The North Briton, No. 45, which, by a Resolution of the 15th of November preceding, had been voted "a false, scandalous, and seditious libel; containing expressions of the most unexampled insolence and contumely towards his Majesty, the grossest aspersions upon both Houses of Parliament, and the most audacious defiance of the authority of the whole Legislature; and most manifestly tending to alienate the affections of the people from his Majesty, to withdraw them from their obedience to the laws of the realm, and to excite them to traiterous insurrections against his Majesty's Government." On the 21st of February he was found guilty of republishing The North Briton, and also of printing the Essay on Woman. He this year printed at Paris his celebrated Letter to the worthy Electors of the Borough of Aylesbury, which is dated Oct. the 22d.

His absence from England did not prevent the proceedings against him on the verdicts being carried on with great vigour. To enforce his appearance in the Court of King's Bench, process of outlawry was issued against him on the 2d of November, which from that time suspended his action against Lord Hallifax. In that month he went to Bouloyne, to meet his friends Churchill and Humfrey Cotes; a meeting which terminated with the death of Churchill on the 4th of November *.

Being now an exile from his country, he employed some of his time in visiting parts of France, Italy, and Switzerland; particularly in August 1765, he paid his compliments to Voltaire, as may be seen in our Magazine for January last, p. 6. It is probable he was supported by some of the Opposition; and on the change of the Ministry, in 1765, he made application to be restored to his native country, which the new Administration did not seem willing to permit. He was offered, however, by Mr. Fitzherbert, in the name of some of the Ministry, the annual sum of 1000l. to be paid out of the income of their respective places. But this proposal he rejected as clandestine, eleemosynary, and precarious. "I demand," says he, in a letter to Mr. Onslow, "from the justice of my friends, a full pardon under the great seal—for having successfully served my country. I will wait here till the first day of the new year. If I should not then have received it, I shall then have the strongest proof that the present Ministry are neither the friends of Mr. Wilkes, nor of justice; because the letter of Mr. Fitzherbert tells me, 'that there is perfect harmony among them, and the perfect confidence and support of their Master." (Letter dated Dec. 12, 1765.) In the beginning of 1766 we find him applying to the police of Paris, in consequence of

* In the course of the next year, Abbe Winckelman, Superintendant of the Antiquities of Rome, sent Mr. Wilkes an antique sepulchral urn of alabaster; on which he caused to be inscribed,

CAROLO CHURCHILL
Amico jucundo
Poetæ acri
Civi optime de patria merita
P.
JOHANNES WILKES.

being defrauded by a woman, who lived with him in the character of a housekeeper. This was not the first application of the like kind.

In November 1766 he returned to England, expecting, from the interposition of his friends in the Ministry, that his pardon would be obtained; but in this he was disappointed. The Duke of Grafton, to whom he applied by letter, behaved with great coldness on the occasion, and referred him to Lord Chatham, with whom he appears not to have been on good terms. He was therefore obliged to return to Paris, where he wrote and printed his famous Letter to the Duke of Grafton, which has since been so much celebrated. Finding that no dependance was to be placed on his former friends, after a twelvemonth interval, he took the resolution, apparently a desperate one, of depending on his own exertions only for extricating himself from his difficulties. Accordingly, in the beginning of the year 1768, he again, to the surprise of every one, made his appearance in London; and on the 4th of March transmitted a submissive letter to the King, requesting a pardon, of which application no notice was taken. On the 16th of the same month he offered himself a candidate to represent the city of London, and at the close of the poll on the 23d was found to have polled 1247 votes. Not disheartened at this failure, he immediately declared his intention of becoming a candidate for the county of Middlesex, and on the 28th was chosen by a vast majority. On the 27th of April he was taken up on a *capias utlagatum*, and committed to the King's Bench, and on the 18th of June was sentenced, on the two verdicts against him, to be imprisoned twenty-two months, to pay two fines of 500l. each, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 1000l. and two sureties in 500l. each.

On the 8th of June the Outlawry issued against him was reversed, which enabled him to resume the proceedings formerly begun against Lord Hallifax. He was now confined in the King's Bench, but his partizans were still active, and on his birth day there was much rioting and disorder. On the 28th of November he caused a petition to be presented to the King, soliciting his clemency, and in the course of this year published the Introduction to a History of England; a work, which it is imagined he did not proceed in further, nor did the specimen afford much promise.

Undepressed by imprisonment, or the rigour of the law, he still braved the vengeance of Government, and still found himself supported by his friends. On the 27th of January 1769 he was chosen Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, on the death of Sir Francis Gosling; and on the 3d of February he was expelled the House of Commons, for publishing with an introduction the thanks of Lord Weymouth, Secretary of State, to the Officers and Soldiers who were on duty in St. George's Fields, at the riot on the 10th of May 1768. On the 16th of February he was re-elected, and on the next day again expelled. On the 16th of March he was a third time elected, and on the succeeding day a third time expelled. The Freeholders of Middlesex still firmly supported him, and on the 13th of April he was a fourth time returned; but on the 8th of May the House of Commons declared his opponent, Henry Lawes Lutterell, the sitting Member. His cause against Lord Hallifax was at length (11th November) brought before a Jury, who awarded him 4000l. damages. In this year a society, calling itself Supporters of the Bill of Rights, instituted itself for the purpose of relieving him from his debts, which the members of it, after some difficulty, accomplished.

He at length regained his liberty on the 18th of April 1770, and took his seat in the Court of Aldermen. It was soon discovered that there was a difference of opinion in many points between him and several of his former friends. Early in 1771 a rupture between him and Mr. Horne (now Horne Tooke) produced hostilities in the newspapers, and both parties exerted their abilities in abusing each other with much acrimony, to the great entertainment of the public, though little to their own credit. After some time it was found that the world was perverse enough to believe both the Gentlemen in their unfavourable representation of each other. Mr. Wilkes soon saw this effect of the controversy, and wisely withdrew from it on being chosen Sheriff on the 3d of July 1771. His antagonist also, being left to himself without an opponent, and feeling the disgrace which he had brought on himself, also prudently and silently quitted the field, discomfited and disappointed.

On the 8th of October 1772, Mr. Wilkes

Wilkes was by the Livery elected one of the persons to be selected for Lord Mayor, but was not chosen by the Court of Aldermen; and the same circumstance happened the succeeding year. On the third year (1774) he was again elected in the same manner, and approved by the Court of Aldermen. On the 20th of October he was again elected Member for the county of Middlesex, and was permitted to take his seat without molestation. The popularity which he had hitherto enjoyed was now to suffer some diminution. In the beginning of 1776 Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen resigned the office of Chamberlain, and Mr. Wilkes was a candidate to succeed him; when, notwithstanding every exertion in his favour, and every art employed, he lost his election, and Mr. Alderman Hopkins was chosen, by a majority of 177. He made another effort in the succeeding year with equal ill success; and on a third attempt in 1778, was again rejected, having only 287 votes against 1216. His situation at this time was truly melancholy: his interest in the city appeared to be lost; a motion to pay his debts had been rejected in the Common Council; he was involved in difficulties of various kinds; his creditors were clamorous; and such of his property which could be ascertained, and amongst the rest his books, had been taken in execution: those who formerly supported him were become cold to his solicitations, and languid in their exertions, and the clouds of adversity seemed to gather round him on every side, without a ray of light to chear him. While in this forlorn state, fortune again unexpectedly took him by the hand. In 1779 Mr. Hopkins died, and Mr. Wilkes at length obtained an establishment, which, profiting by experience, rendered the remainder of his life easy and comfortable. On the 1st of December he was chosen Chamberlain, by a majority of 1972 votes, and continued to fill the office with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents, during the rest of his life, in spite of some feeble attempts at opposition to him.

In 1780 he was again elected Knight of the Shire for Middlesex, and the same honour was conferred on him in 1784; after which he made no solicitations, and at the next election permitted another person to be chosen, without interfering in any manner. In the riots of 1780 his conduct obtained great applause. On the 3d of May 1782 his annual motion for rescinding the vote of his expulsion was successful, and he from time to time published speeches on various questions, which he either made or attempted to make in Parliament, the greater part of which he published in 3 vols. 12mo. 1777 and 1782, and afterwards in 1 vol. 8vo. He likewise printed separate an admirable defence of Mr. Hastings, in a speech on the impeachment. In 1790 he printed a few copies of splendid editions of Catullus and Theophrastus, for particular friends, and lately, A Supplement to the Miscellaneous Works of Mr. Gibbon.

In the latter period of Mr. Wilkes's life he had been very attentive to his health, and by avoiding all excesses, was enabled to extend his existence longer than could well be expected from the turbulent scenes he had passed through, and the variety of distresses he had at times experienced. The powers of his mind never failed him, and his speech to Admiral Waldegrave, not many days before his death, is an evidence that his faculties were not in the least affected. He died with great composure on the 26th of December 1797; and by his will gave to John Smith, an officer in the East India Company's service, 100l.—to Mrs. Amelia Arnold, the house in Kensington Gore, with all the furniture and ready money in it, and 1000l.—to Harriet Wilkes, of Kensington Gore, the house in the Isle of Wight, all the furniture, &c. and 2000l. — to William Montague, 200l. — to Henry Parker, 20l.—to James Bowdon, 10l.—to Charles, son of William Montague, 20l. — to Richard Keys, James Byfield, Thomas Smith, 10l. each—to all his servants, 5 guineas each. His daughter residuary legatee, and she, with William Montague, were appointed executors. The will was proved as the testator dying possessed of less than 10,000l.

His remains were interred in a vault in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, according to the directions of his will, being near to where he died. A hearse and three mourning coaches, and Miss Wilkes's coach, formed the cavalcade; and eight labouring men, dressed in new black cloaths, bore the deceased to the place of interment, for which each man received a guinea, besides the suit of cloaths. He has also directed a tablet

to

to be placed to his memory with these few but expressive lines:

THE REMAINS
OF
JOHN WILKES,
A FRIEND TO LIBERTY,
BORN AT LONDON, OCT. 17, 1727, O.S.
DIED IN THIS PARISH.

On the coffin plate are his arms: Or a chevron Sable between three crow's heads erased, coloured proper; charged with an escutcheon of pretence, Sable, a chevron Or. Crest on a mount Vert, a cross bow stringed Or; with the motto on a scroll, *Arcui meo non confido*. The inscription is as follows:

JOHN WILKES, ESQ. F. R. S.
Alderman of the Ward of
Farringdon Without,
Chamberlain of London,
And Lord Mayor 1771,
Died Dec. 26, 1797,
Aged 70 years.

PERFECTION NOT ATTAINABLE BY MAN:

THE STORY OF CELSUS.

Ac veluti folia arentes liquere corollas,
Quæ passim calathis strata natare vides:
Sic nobis, qui nunc magnum speramus amantes,
Forsitan includet crastina fata dies.

PROPERT.

THE vanity of Man has treated few arguments with more attention and respect, than those which tend to enlarge the boundaries of human wisdom, and flatter him with the prospect of attaining absolute perfection: the enthusiast has strutted in the plumes of fancied superiority, the philosopher has gravely congratulated his fellow creatures on the approach of that period, when vice shall make her final exit from the world; when sleep, that present obvious proof of imbecility, shall no longer be needed; and Man, by his own energies, shall protract life, and set diseases at defiance. Even those whose calm and religious sentiments hourly impress them with a consciousness of the real inferiority of Man, have in some sort acquiesced in the reigning opinion; they have thought emulation the grand spring of human endeavour, and that the youth who enters the world, impressed with an idea of the excellence of those around him, will exert all his powers to attain that excellence, and consequently the system which began in error, will end in reality.

It is time, however, to consider whether the effect be always such as these friends to the human race have represented it? and whether disappointment in our darling expectations may not give birth to many of those vices which it should be the endeavour of the philosopher to eradicate from the human breast? Youth is the season of romantic attachment; he enters the world, convinced of the perfection of those around him; he rejoices, and expects every bosom to vibrate in unison; he grieves, and is astonished if he find not every eye clouded with sorrow. Can the writers, who have filled him with these expectations, wonder at the depravity or melancholy which too frequently follow the conviction of their fallacy, and ought they not to reproach themselves with the consequences of those opinions which their works are calculated to inspire?

Celsus entered the world with every advantage; to fortune he was indebted for a liberal independence, and he inherited from nature a pleasing form, a sound constitution, an excellent understanding, and a feeling heart. He was remarkable at school for his quickness in comprehending the beauties of the Classics, insomuch that it was prophesied on all hands that he would make a brilliant figure in life. Childhood is perhaps the season of all others in which excellence brings the sweetest recompence to the possessor, being seldom blighted by envy, or clouded by detraction. But notwithstanding the applauses which the talents and virtues of Celsus inspired, his schoolfellows could not fail to remark the inconstancy with which he varied his friendships; the intimate friend of to-day being frequently slightly noticed on the

the morrow, and totally forgotten on the day ensuing: this circumstance, which they ascribed to pride, did not fail to damp the admiration his schoolfellows felt for him. Celsus, in spite of this failing, passed through his exercises with uncommon applause, which was rather increased than lessened during a residence of three years at Oxford; and having entered himself a student at the Temple, we are now to consider him as thrown upon the theatre of the world, to act the part to which chance or inclination shall direct him.

During his stay at school, Celsus had, from a grandeur and elevation of sentiment inherent in him, chiefly addicted himself to the study of those authors who have represented mankind in the fairest point of view. The Pastorals of Theocritus and Virgil delighted his imagination, the Romances of Tasso and Ariosto charmed his fancy, and added new force to his universal benevolence: he learnt from Homer to equip fleets and armies to redress private wrongs, and was pleased to see the Goddess of Wisdom herself descend from Heaven to guide her favourite in his passage through life. Among the moderns, Addison was his greatest favourite; and if a passage in Boileau or Swift sometimes awoke him from his dream of felicity, he quickly spurned the ungenerous reflection, and shook it off, "like dew drops from the lion's mane."

The fortune, talents, and vivacity of Celsus, no sooner seen than admired, drew a large circle of acquaintance around him, each contending for his friendship. The choice of a friend was the only thing left to contribute to the felicity of Celsus, and this, in his opinion, was to fix the happiness or misery of his future life. In all the works of imagination he had perused, he could not fail to remark that his hero was accompanied by some dear and inseparable friend, whose sentiments exactly coincided with his own; who, when he went forth to battle, fought undaunted by his side; who shared with him the dangers of the seas; and who, in the days of innocence and peace, lay stretched beside him in the shade, alternately chaunting the praises of some favourite fair.

Impressed with this sentiment, Celsus happened to be in the company of Mercator, and struck with the probity of his character, and the concern he expressed for the welfare of his country, determined to elect him the friend of his bosom. It was not long, however, before Celsus perceived that Mercator was not the man destined by Heaven to participate in his sorrows and his joys; Mercator regulated his passions by the dictates of prudence and reason, was in every respect too methodical for the ardent disposition of Celsus, and was therefore quickly slighted, and quickly forgotten. A few days afterwards Celsus dined with a society of fashionable men at a tavern in St. James's-street, and among those who distinguished themselves by merriment or noise, could not help being particularly struck with the elegant appearance, sprightly conversation, and brilliant repartees of Audax; to Audax, therefore, he vowed eternal friendship, and this vow Audax, in the intoxication of the moment, willingly repaid. A league was forthwith formed, the two friends appeared inseparable at all the resorts of gaiety and dissipation, and Celsus and Audax shortly became the Pylades and Orestes of the town. For the first month Celsus swam in an ocean of delight. "At length," he exclaimed, "I have attained the wish of my heart, a friend possessed of every virtue and every accomplishment, whose appearance gratifies my vanity, whose good-humour is a never-failing source of pleasure, whose wit exhilarates, and whose virtue enforces esteem!" A few months were sufficient to awaken Celsus from his dream of felicity; he found the animal spirits and gaiety of Audax a poor substitute for the more durable qualities of good sense and virtue, was shortly duped by his inseparable friend in an amorous adventure, and had just reasoned himself into a determination to challenge his perfidious associate, when he learnt, to his infinite satisfaction, that Audax had that morning been killed in a duel. Foiled but not deterred from his pursuit, Celsus shortly attached himself to two fellow-students, one of whom had obtained the character of a Bon Vivant, and the other that of a Lover of Vertû. These terms *verus* in their literal construction understood to signify a Good Liver and a Lover of Virtue: a few days were sufficient to convince him of his mistake; the Good Liver died under a disorder occasioned by excessive gluttony, and the Lover of Virtue narrowly escaped an Old Bailey prosecution for robbing the cabinet of his benefactor of some valuable gold and silver coins.

It would be a task equally fruitless and unpleasant, to follow Celsus through the

the mazes of error into which his lofty opinion of himself and others had brought him. He solicited the friendship of the elegant, and wondered to find them trifling and empty; he courted the regard of celebrated authors, and was astonished not to find them equally celebrated for graceful manners and polite behaviour: he slighted artists because they were not fashionable men, and fashionable men because they were not artists; till tired and disappointed, his spirits forsook him, his appetite failed, he became a sloven in his appearance, and seemed posting with hasty strides towards chagrin and death. In this extremity he determined his whole soul to Candidus, the only friend who had watched his progress with real concern, without importuning him with empty professions of friendship. Candidus heard the little story of his misfortunes with more concern in his heart than he chose to express in his countenance; and when he had finished, thus addressed him: "My dear Celsus! Your disappointment is the natural consequence of that lofty irritability of mind, which seeks absolute perfection in those about it; and being disappointed, quarrels like a child with itself and all the world. A very moderate degree of experience might convince you, that Perfection is not attainable by Man! and that wisdom and policy equally dictate to him rather to be content with what nature offers, than waste his health and spirits in seeking that which nature never intended him to obtain. You heat your imagination with visionary excellence, and then walk abroad, seeking to embody the phantom: you are foiled in your schemes, fall out with the world, and the world in its turn falls out with you. Life has been frequently and aptly compared to a journey in a stage coach. The comparison will gain additional strength by observing that chance frequently throws together men of the most opposite pursuits and inclinations: how much better is it then mutually to concede, than to waste our time in idle bickerings or lofty pretensions! especially as every moment brings us nearer to the end of our journey, and the time must soon arrive in which we part to meet no more.

S.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CII.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

——A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

[*Continued from* Page 92.]

RIVIERIUS.

IT does not appear at all wonderful that mercury has succeeded in the yellow fever * of the West Indies. This great practitioner, in that powder which he called the Febrifuge Powder, employed mercury combined with antimony; a preparation from which it is supposed that Dr. James's celebrated Fever Powder has been taken, and which it is imagined he afterwards considerably altered. Rivierius's receipt is to be met with in the '*Arcana*,' at the end of his works, folio. To him also we are indebted for the composition of the Saline Draught. He was Physician to Louis the Thirteenth.

MR. HOWARD.

This benevolent and active man told Mr. Seward, that he had never heard of

* The following mixture, invented by that ingenious and benevolent Physician, Dr. Carmichael Smyth, has been found of great use in preventing the contagion of the yellow fever; and indeed in preventing all kinds of putrid contagion:

Put some heated sand in a small earthen pipkin; in this place a tea-cup filled with half an ounce of strong vitriolic acid: when warmed a little, add to it half an ounce of purified nitre in powder, stirring the mixture with a slip of glass, or the small end of a tobacco-pipe. This process should be renewed from time to time; or, if you wish to keep up a constant fumigation, it is only putting the pipkin over a lamp, or making use of one of Mozer's fumigating lamps, made expresly for this purpose.

any

any preventative againſt the horrible diſeaſe of the plague* when he was in Turkey; and that in general very little precaution was taken againſt it, as the Mahometans are moſt commonly fataliſts.

The ſtatue of Mr. Howard was the firſt that was admitted into the Cathedral of St. Paul upon Dr. Farmer's plan; and did great honour to the liberality of the Chapter, who appear to have rather conſidered his charity than his faith, and his benevolent actions rather than his religious opinions.

JOHN MILTON.

A Writer, nearly contemporary with this great Poet, appears to regret "that the beatifull and ſplendid images contained in the 'Paradiſe Loſt' will be loſt to thoſe perſons who do not underſtand the Engliſh language." This is not ſtill likely to happen, as by the efforts of a mind congenial to his own, that of Mr. Fuſeli, his ſublime and pleaſing ideas will be

oculis ſubjecta fidelibus,

reverberated to the minds of perſons of every country, by the engravings which that great artiſt is about to publiſh, by ſubſcription, from the pictures he has painted for his Milton Gallery in Queen Ann-ſtreet Eaſt. From the efforts of Mr. Fuſeli's pencil, we may expect to ſee the ſame juſtice done to the images of Milton that is done to thoſe of the ſublime Dante, in the more ſublime picture of the Laſt Judgment, by Michael Angelo, in the Siſtini Chapel at Rome.

LORD MANSFIELD.

The following anecdote of the deſignation of this great Judge to the ſtudy of the Law is told on the higheſt authority:—One day, in company with Mr. Foley and ſome other young men at Chriſt Church, he mentioned his intention to take orders, and how ſmall his proſpects were in that profeſſion. Mr. Foley expreſſed his wonder at this, as he was certain, from Lord Mansfield's generally acknowledged talents, he would riſe to the greateſt honours of the Bar. Lord Mansfield mentioned his pecuniary embarraſſments, and that he had not income enough to ſupport him till he made money by his profeſſion. Mr. Foley immediately aſſured him, that (if he would permit him) he would give him, out of the income, four hundred pounds a-year, which his father allowed him, and which was much more than he wanted, one hundred and fifty pounds a-year for ſeven years. This, after much heſitation, Lord Mansfield accepted; and to the generoſity of his friend the Bar is indebted for one of its greateſt ornaments. Lord Mansfield lived ever afterwards in habits of the greateſt intimacy and friendſhip with Mr. Foley (who afterwards became Lord Foley, and was known by the name of the Batchelor Lord of that name), and appears to have been conſtantly attentive to any one who bore the name of Foley.

NOEL D'ARGONNE.

"As are the flowers, ſo are the fruits of life," ſays this elegant writer. It was an obſervation of an acute Nobleman, now at the Cape of Good Hope, "that every man had in life what he wiſhed to have." But, alas! when he made his eſtimates, he did not take into the account the whole extent of it. The idle perſon did not foreſee from his idleneſs ignorance and diſgrace; the uſeleſſneſs of his own life to himſelf or to others: the man of pleaſure did not foreſee poverty, and the extent of wrong. They have, however, no reaſon to complain of any thing but of themſelves, who were ſo wonderfully ſhort-ſighted as, for preſent gratification, not to attend to the future conſequences of the fooliſh choice they had made.

* The mixture mentioned in the article of RIVIERIUS, compoſed by Dr. Smyth, as it is a ſpecific againſt *putrid* contagion, would probably prevent the contagious effects of the plague. It has been ſo often tried with ſucceſs in hoſpital and other ſhips, that it appears to poſſeſs a ſpecific power upon putrid contagion in decompoſing its miaſmata, and rendering them innoxious. It may be tried with ſucceſs in gaol fevers, fevers of workhouſes, and in thoſe fevers amongſt the poor which ariſe from filth, whoſe cottages may be viſited by any perſon armed with this ſpecific without danger, and whoſe lives he may ſave with this precaution without hazarding his own. For the life of a citizen ſaved in battle, amongſt the Romans, a civic crown was given. What remuneration ſhould await the diſcovery of Dr. Smyth, which has ſaved the lives of many thouſand Engliſh citizens, and may ſave ſo many more thouſands, is (it is to be feared) as yet unknown and unſettled.

MR. THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH.

The laſt impreſſions made on ſtrong and fervid minds are, in general, thoſe that were made firſt upon them.

That great Painter, Mr. Gainſborough, nearly died with theſe words in his mouth: "We are all going to Heaven together; and Vandyke (the painter to whom he looked up with the greateſt veneration) is of the party." That great ſtateſman Lord Grenville, in a delirium, not long before he died, mentioned the many embaſſies he had performed, the high public ſituations he had been in, that he had done ſo and ſo for particular perſons, and that he had provided for the Finches, &c.

"Such in theſe moments as in all the paſt,"

ſave that his good humour, his eloquence, his learning, and his love of his country, did not appear in them.

GENERAL WOLFE.

This intrepid Officer laboured under a moſt horrid diſeaſe of his bladder during the ſiege of Quebec, in which he ſo nobly fell; and ſaid to his ſurgeon, a few days before he died, "I know you cannot cure my complaint, but pray make me up ſo that I may be without pain for three days, and able to do my duty; that is all I want."

LORD CHATHAM

Had been ill for a long time before, unhappily for the country, he fell down in the Houſe of Lords, and was ſtruck with death. Mrs. Hood requeſted him not to go to attend his duty in Parliament, as ſhe was aſſured he would die if he did. "That I know very well, Madam," replied he; "but I am ſtill reſolved to go; for I deſire to live no longer than I can act, no longer than I can attempt to ſerve my country;" in this ſpirited exclamation imitating Pompey the Great, when he told his phyſician, who wiſhed him not to embark for his celebrated expedition againſt the Pirates, "There is no neceſſity of living, but there is a neceſſity for my going."

Lord Chatham, independent of his ſagacity and of his eloquence, had many qualities requiſite to conſtitute a great man. In public his manners were dignified, in private they were faſcinating; and his public education (that of the army) had given him the knowledge of the world, and that intuition into the characters of men which a private and a confined education can never procure, and which is but too apt to render even perſons of conſiderable talents inſolent and aſſuming, as having never paſſed through the uſual gradations of diſcipline and of ſubordination.

MONTESQUIEU,

In one of his poſthumous works, ſpeaking of Gothic architecture, ſays, "This architecture appears extremely varied; but the confuſion of its ornaments fatigues the mind by their ſmallneſs, which is the reaſon that we cannot diſtinguiſh one from the other; and their number is ſo great, that there is no ſingle one upon which the eye can reſt; ſo that it diſpleaſes even by the means that have been taken to make it pleaſe." Monteſquieu appears to be miſtaken in this poſition. The ſmallneſs and infinity of the ornaments certainly exhibit no particular effect of any part, but cauſe them to be loſt in the general effect of the whole, and rather make it appear as one rough ſurface than as divided into certain minute portions. The late Mr. Thomas Warton has ſome excellent obſervations on Gothic architecture, in his notes on his 'Fairy Queen;' and left behind in MS. many more, which we hope will ſoon be printed under the inſpection of his elegant and claſſical brother.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, KNT. PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Though this great Painter, as Dr. Rawley ſays of his godlike patron Lord Bacon, was no great plodder upon books, yet from the converſation of other perſons, from his own well-directed reading, and from the natural ſagacity of his mind, he had collected together ſuch a variety of materials on moſt ſubjects, that his writings and converſation teemed with general poſitions, and with abſtract propoſitions, that reſembled very much the aphoriſms of Lord Verulam himſelf. To the ingenious Mr. Malone the world is much indebted for printing, in his 'Life of Sir Joſhua,' ſome of his MSS. obſervations on his own profeſſion, "in which one particularly ſees that power of generalization, the concomitant of genius, and the attendant upon great and forcible minds." Sir Joſhua ſays, with that ingenuouſneſs in owning his defects which a mind conſcious of ſuperiority only will exhibit, "Not having the

the advantage of an early academical education, I never possessed that facility of drawing the naked figure which an artist ought to have. It appeared to me too late, when I went to Italy, and began to feel my own deficiencies, to endeavour to acquire that readiness of invention which I observed others to possess. I consoled myself, however, by remarking, that those ready inventors are extremely apt to acquiesce in imperfection; and that if I had not their facility, I should, for this very reason, be more likely to avoid the defect which too often accompanies it, a trite and common-place mode of invention. How difficult it is for the artist who professes this facility to guard against carelessness and common-place invention, is well known; and in Metastasio, in a kindred art, is an eminent instance, who always complained of the great difficulty of obtaining correctness, in consequence of having been in his youth an improvisitore *. . . . I considered myself as playing a great game in art," adds Sir Joshua, "and instead of beginning to save money, I laid it out faster than I got it, in purchasing the best examples of art that could be procured; for I even borrowed money for this purpose. The possessing portraits by Titian, Vandyke, and Rembrant, I considered as the best kind of wealth. By studying carefully the works of the great masters, this advantage is obtained; we find that certain niceties of expression are capable of being executed which otherwise we might suppose beyond the reach of art. This gives us a confidence in ourselves, and we are thus incited, not only to endeavour at the same happiness of execution, but also at other congenial excellencies. *Study*, indeed, consists in learning to see nature, and may be called the art of using other men's minds †. By this kind of contemplation and exertion we are taught to think in their way, and sometimes to attain to their excellencies. Thus, for instance, if I had never seen any of the works of Corregio, I should perhaps have never remarked in nature the expression which I find in one of his pictures; or, if I had remarked it, I should have thought it too difficult, or perhaps impossible, to be executed."

"So desirous was he," says his ingenious Biographer, "that the Cathedral of St. Paul's should be decorated with sculpture (which he thought would be highly beneficial to the Arts), that he prevailed upon those who were concerned with him in the management of Dr. Johnson's monument, to consent that it should be placed in that Cathedral. In consequence of the ardour which he displayed upon the subject, it was thought proper to deposit his body in the crypt of that magnificent church; which, indeed, had another claim also to the remains of this great Painter; for in the same ground (though the ancient building constructed upon it has given place to another edifice) was interred, in the middle of the last century, his great predecessor Sir Anthony Vandyke;" his inferior in two branches of the art, in light and shade, and in beauty and variety of back-ground. To deposit Sir Joshua's corpse in the crypt of St. Paul's, is doing very little honour to his talents, and by no means bringing them into remembrance; unless a statue or a monument, of some size and splendour, indicate where the remains of the British Apelles, the painter of grace and expressions, are deposited.

FATHER PAUL SARPI.

The dying wish of this great patriot of Venice has not been fulfilled, "*Esto perpetua!*"—May it last for ever!—The power of the French, which, like a baleful comet, does mischief to the general system of the Universe, without

* The late acute Dr. Adam Smith used to say, that he never knew any young persons, in the different classes which he taught in Scotland, ever come to any excellence, if they were soon satisfied with their own performances.

† So Virgil, by imitation, made use of the mind of Homer, and incorporated with his Epic Poem beauties in some respects superior to his prototype. A dwarf on the back of a giant will see farther than the giant alone; and he that follows another has a wider horizon afforded him to view than he who preceded him. It is curious to observe, that in the Royal Academy there is not a single good foreign picture for the students to copy; so that the little progress that has been made in the art of painting in our times, in our own country, cannot appear strange to those persons who consider the matter. We, indeed, as if in fear that our artists should improve, suffered the Houghton Collection to be sent out of the country into the land of the Goths and Vandals.

 affording

affording to itſelf either ſuperior heat or ſplendor, has demoliſhed that Republic, which had continued twelve hundred years, and which our Harrington thought incapable of decay from any internal defect in its conſtitution. An inſcription was ſome years ago put upon the Doge's palace at Venice, which has been but too fatally realized in our time:

Prudentia Patrum periit,
Imprudentia juvenum imperat,
Reſpublica recens ruit.

The prudence of our Senators is extinguiſhed,
The imprudence of our young men governs,
The Republic is going headlong to ruin.

DESMAHIS.

The oppreſſive ſenſation and the cauſe of *ennui* were never better deſcribed than by this elegant French poet:

ENNUI.

Ce ſommeil fatiguant de l'ame,
Né de gene & du loiſir,
De nos jours uſe plus la trame
Que la douleur & le plaiſir.

Of the dull ſoul oppreſſive ſleep,
Born of conſtraint and too much leiſure,
More on the ſtretch life's thread you keep
Than either anguiſh or than pleaſure.

It is the obſervation of a learned Phyſician in this metropolis, that many perſons incur diſorders that lead often to death by mere *ennui*.

DR. LANCASTER

Says in a MS. Letter:—"I never heard Engliſh Printers blamed ſo much for any thing, as for their papers being too white. I have found by experience that eyes are very good things, and yet I will not ſay that I found it out at firſt, for they ſay old Friar Bacon knew it, and even ſome Antediluvians lived long enough to have diſcovered it. Now brown paper preſerves the eye better than white, and for that reaſon the wiſe Chineſe write upon brown. So the Ægyptians, ſo Aldus and Stephens printed, and on ſuch paper or vellum are old MSS. written; and when authors and readers agree to be wiſer, we ſhall avoid printing on a *glaring white paper.*"

MR. THWAITES.

In a letter from this Gentleman to Dr. Charlett, he ſays,

"*Oxon, Auguſt* 28, 1700.

"The Prophets are here at the Greyhound; they made themſelves known by ſtrange convulſions and abrupt talk yeſterday. I was there at three; 100 Maſters of Arts (I think) might be there, and 150 more perſons. We ſtayed an hour, but no motion. There are four Prophetic Women, as the two men call them. One of the men was a Scholar of Cambridge. He is cunning, and has temper. His name is Lardner, the other's Jackſon. When Lacy's *Warning* was read by one of the men, ſome of us objected too much, and hindered the coming of what they call the Spirit (*voice*). They have more names for it. In the mean time the Vice-Chancellor came and diſperſed us. I cannot expreſs the confuſion; but in three minutes he made the houſe eaſy. The Prophets were to march by his order in an hour, but their linen being out, they ſtay till to-morrow. They are become the Conſtable's ward."

ROBINSON, BISHOP OF BRISTOL, LORD PRIVY SEAL.

The dreſs of this great Prelate, whilſt he was Ambaſſador at the Hague, is thus deſcribed in a MS. letter of the times:

"His Lordſhip's dreſs is very noble; the caſſock is of black velvet, the lining black with gold edging and taſſels, mixed with black, and the gown in the ſhape of a Maſter of Arts' gown, of purple velvet. This is his common habit, with the Badge or Regiſter of the Order of the Garter hanging at his breaſt. His ceremony habit (with which he is to appear at the Congreſs) is a flowing robe of purple, laced very much with gold, the train of which is to be borne up by his pages."

THE

THE

LONDON REVIEW

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR MARCH. 1798.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Four Ages; together with Eſſays on various Subjects. By William Jackſon, of Exeter. 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 1798.

THIS Author, in an Advertiſement prefixed, ſays, "The greateſt part of theſe Eſſays ſhould be conſidered as ſketches for a periodical paper, which was once intended for publication; they are in conſequence upon familiar ſubjects, and treated as ſuch. The Four Ages, and other pieces (eaſily diſtinguiſhed) made no part of the above deſign; but though leſs proper for a paper, they are more ſo for a book, which may be conſidered as an addition to the THIRTY LETTERS already publiſhed by the ſame Author."

The Ancients (he obſerves) held that the different ſtates of ſociety were aptly expreſſed by being termed the Golden Age, the Silver, the Brazen, and the Iron. They conceived that the firſt ſtate of man was ſuperior to all ſucceeding ſtates, as gold is beyond other metals; that the ſecond age had as much degenerated from the perfection of the firſt, as the value of ſilver is below gold; that the third was ſo far removed from primitive excellence, as to deſerve the appellation of the Brazen Age; and that the fourth, unhappily for us, is the laſt ſtate of degeneracy, and deſerves no better epithet than what the cheapeſt and moſt worthleſs metal afforded. We live in the Iron Age.

In contradiction to the opinion of the Ancients, and perhaps of the Moderns, the Author inverts the order, and endeavours, plauſibly at leaſt, to prove that the firſt was the Iron Age, and the laſt, when it ſhall pleaſe Heaven to ſend it, will be that of Gold—no Golden Age having yet exiſted, except in the imagination of poets.

He then notices the coincidences to be found in various uncivilized countries, though diſtant from each other, and marks the characteriſtics of the firſt ſtate of man in his ſavage ſtate, which he denominates very properly the Iron Age. The Brazen Age then ſucceeds, which he conſiders as that ſtate of ſociety when people begin to refuſe immediate gratification for future convenience. The characteriſtics of this period are then pointed out, which bring on the Silver Age, which is ſuppoſed to be the preſent. The improvements of the preſent times in preference to the paſt are then curſorily enumerated and diſcuſſed, and the Author concludes a very entertaining diſquiſition in the following terms:

"If the progreſs of human attainments lead at laſt to that Golden Age which the Ancients held to be our primitive ſtate, the philoſopher will conſider this as the happy future ſtate of ſociety—a ſtate of reward to the ſpecies, not to the individual—a ſtate of bliſs, the natural conſequence of ſcientific and virtuous exertions.

"Thus we have endeavoured to ſhew, that nothing but rudeneſs can exiſt in the firſt age, that it becomes ſmoother in the ſecond, and more poliſhed in the third; but that we are not to look for the laſt degree of refinement, until human nature, having proceeded through all the different ſtages of improvement, becomes perfectly inſtructed by ſcience, and purified by virtue."

The Eſſays which follow are on theſe ſubjects: — On Gothic Architecture. The middle Way not always beſt. The Villa. On Wit. An Indian Tale. Different Uſes of Reading and Converſation. Character of Gainſborough. Cha-

Character of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Whether genius be born or acquired. The Venetian, French Captain, and Priest. The Bard. The Ghost. On Gentlemen Artists. Coincidences. On Literary Thievery. On Pope's Epitaphs. The Hermit. The Restraint of Society. On Rhyme. Odd Numbers. Late. Use of Accumulation. On a Reform in Parliament. Authors should not exceed common Judgment. On the joining Poetry with Music. Almanacks. Authors improperly paired. The Cup-bearer, an Indian Tale. On Beauty. An odd Character. Something beyond us necessary. Influence of Appellations. On Executions. A proper Length necessary for Musical and Literary Productions. Aboulhamed and the Brahmin. On Antiquities. On Derivation. On Climate. On Poetical and Musical Ear. On Mental and Corporeal Pleasure.

At page 47, Mr. Jackson, by mistake, ascribes the brutality of Sir Edward Coke, at Ralegh's trial, to Noy.

As a specimen of this work, we shall extract the following character of Gainsborough the celebrated Painter:

"In the early part of my life I became acquainted with Thomas Gainsborough the painter; and as his character was, perhaps, better known to me than to any other person, I will endeavour to divest myself of every partiality, and speak of him as he really was. I am the rather induced to this, by seeing accounts of him and his works given by people who were unacquainted with either, and, consequently, have been mistaken in both.

"Gainsborough's profession was painting, and music was his amusement—yet, there were times when music seemed to be his employment, and painting his diversion. As his skill in music has been celebrated, I will, before I speak of him as a painter, mention what degree of merit he possessed as a musician.

"When I first knew him he lived at Bath, where Giardini had been exhibiting his *then* unrivalled powers on the violin. His excellent performance made Gainsborough enamoured of that instrument; and conceiving, like the Servant-maid in the Spectator, that the music lay in the fiddle, he was frantic until he possessed the *very* instrument which had given him so much pleasure—but seemed much surprized that the music of it remained behind with Giardini!

"He had scarcely recovered this shock (for it was a great one to *him*) when he heard Abel on the viol-di-gamba. The violin was hung on the willow—Abel's viol-di-gamba was purchased, and the house resounded with melodious thirds and fifths from "morn to dewy eve!" Many an Adagio and many a Minuet were begun, but none completed—this was wonderful, as it was Abel's *own* instrument, and therefore *ought* to have produced Abel's own music!

"Fortunately, my friend's passion had now a fresh object—Fischer's hautboy—but I do not recollect that he deprived Fischer of his instrument: and though he procured a hautboy, I never heard him make the least attempt on it. Probably his ear was too delicate to bear the disagreeable sounds which necessarily attend the first beginnings on a wind instrument. He seemed to content himself with what he heard in public, and getting Fischer to play to him in private—not on the hautboy, but the violin—but this was a profound secret, for Fischer knew that his reputation was in danger if he pretended to excel on two instruments *.

"The next time I saw Gainsborough it was in the character of King David. He had heard a harper at Bath—the performer was soon left harpless—and now Fischer, Abel, and Giardini were all forgotten—there was nothing like chords and arpeggios! He really stuck to the harp long enough to play several airs with variations, and, in a little time, would nearly have exhausted all the pieces usually performed on an instrument incapable of modulation (this was not a pedal-harp), when another visit from Abel brought him back to the viol-di-gamba.

"He now saw the imperfection of sudden sounds that instantly die away—if you wanted a *staccato*, it was to be had by a proper management of the bow, and you might also have notes as long as you please. The viol di-gamba is the only instrument, and Abel the prince of musicians!

"This, and occasionally a little flirtation with the fiddle, continued some years; when, as ill luck would have it, he heard Crosdill—but, by some irregularity of conduct, for which I cannot account,

"* It was at this time that I heard Fischer play a solo on the violin, and accompany himself on the same instrument—the air of the solo was executed with the bow, and the accompaniment *pizzicato* with the unemployed fingers of his left hand.

account, he neither took up, nor bought the violoncello. All his paſſion for the Baſs was vented in deſcriptions of Croſdill's tone and bowing, which was rapturous and enthuſiaſtic to the laſt degree.

" More years now paſſed away, when upon ſeeing a Theorbo in a picture of Vandyke's; he concluded (perhaps, becauſe it was finely painted) that the Theorbo muſt be a fine inſtrument. He recollected to have heard of a German profeſſor, who, though no more, I ſhall forbear to name—aſcended *per varios gradus* to his garret, where he found him at dinner upon a roaſted apple, and ſmoking a pipe—* * * ſays he, I am come to buy your lute—

'*To pay my lude!*'

" Yes—come, name your price, and here is your money."

'*I cannod ſhell my lude!*'

" No, not for a guinea or two, but by G— you muſt ſell it."

'*May lude iſh wert much monnay! it iſh wert ten guinea.*'

" That it is—ſee, here is the money."

'*Well—if I muſht—but you will not take it away yourſhelf?*'

" Yes, yes—good bye * * *."

" (After he had gone down he came up again)

" * * * I have done but half my errand—What is your lute worth, if I have not your book?"

'*Whad poog, Maiſhter Cainſporough?*'

" Why the book of airs you have compoſed for the lute."

'*Ah, py cot, I can never part wit my poog!*'

" Poh! you can make another at any time—this is the book I mean (putting it in his pocket)."

'*Ah, py cot, I cannot*'—

" Come, come, here's another ten guineas for your book—ſo, once more, good day t'ye—(deſcends again, and again comes up) But what uſe is your book to me, if I don't underſtand it?—and your lute—you may take it again, if you won't teach me to play on it—Come home with me, and give me my firſt leſſon—"

'*I will gome to marrow.*'

" You muſt come now."

'*I muſht treſs myſhelf.*'

" For what? You are the beſt figure I have ſeen to day—"

'*Ay muſht be ſhave—*'

" I honour your beard!"

'*Ay muſht bud on my wik—*'

" D—n your wig! your cap and beard become you! do you think if Vandyke was to paint you he'd let you be ſhaved?"

" In this manner he frittered away his muſical talents; and though poſſeſſed of ear, taſte, and genius, he never had application enough to learn his notes. He ſcorned to take the firſt ſtep, the ſecond was of courſe out of his reach; and the ſummit became unattainable.

" As a painter, his abilities may be conſidered in three different departments.

" Portrait,

" Landſcape, and

" Groups of Figures—to which muſt be added his Drawings.

" To take theſe in the abovementioned order.

" The firſt conſideration in a portrait, eſpecially to the purchaſer, is, that it be a perfect likeneſs of the ſitter—in this reſpect, his ſkill was unrivalled—the next point is, that it is a good picture—here, he has as often failed as ſucceeded. He failed by affecting a thin waſhy colouring, and a hatching ſtyle of pencilling—but when, from accident or choice, he painted in the manly ſubſtantial ſtyle of Vandyke, he was very little, if at all, his inferior. It ſhews a great defect in judgment, to be from choice, wrong, when we know what is right. Perhaps, his beſt portrait is that known among the painters by the name of the *Blue-boy*—it was in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Buttall, near Newport-market.

" There are three different æras in his landſcapes—his firſt manner was an imitation of Ruyſdael, with more various colouring—the ſecond, was an extravagant looſeneſs of pencilling; which, though reprehenſible, none but a great maſter can poſſeſs—his third manner, was a ſolid firm ſtyle of touch.

" At this laſt period he poſſeſſed his greateſt powers, and was (what every painter is at ſome time or other) fond of varniſh. This produced the uſual effects—improved the picture for two or three months; then ruined it for ever! With all his excellence in this branch of the art, he was a great manneriſt—but the worſt of his pictures have a value, from the facility of execution—which excellence I ſhall again mention.

" His groups of figures are, for the moſt part, very pleaſing, though unnatural—for a town-girl, with her cloaths in rags, is not a ragged country girl. Notwithſtanding this remark, there are numberleſs inſtances of his groups at the door of a cottage, or by a fire in a wood, &c. that are ſo pleaſing as to diſarm criticiſm.

criticiſm. He ſometimes (like Murillo) gave intereſt to a ſingle figure — his Shepherd's boy, Woodman, Girl and Pigs, are equal to the beſt pictures on ſuch ſubjects—his Fighting Dogs, Girl warming herſelf, and ſome others, ſhew his great powers in this ſtyle of painting. The very diſtinguiſhed rank the Girl and Pigs held at M. Calonne's ſale, in company with ſome of the beſt pictures of the beſt maſters, will fully juſtify a commendation which might elſe ſeem extravagant.

"If I were to reſt his reputation upon one point, it ſhould be on his Drawings. No man ever poſſeſſed methods ſo various in producing effect, and all excellent—his waſhy, hatching ſtyle, was here in its proper element. The ſubject which is ſcarce enough for a picture, is ſufficient for a drawing, and the haſty looſe handling, which in painting is poor, is rich in a tranſparent waſh of biſtre and Indian ink. Perhaps the quickeſt effects ever produced, were in ſome of his drawings; and this leads me to take up again his facility of execution.

"Many of his pictures have no other merit than this facility; and yet, having it, are undoubtedly valuable. His drawings almoſt reſt on this quality alone for their value; but poſſeſſing it in an eminent degree (and as no drawing can have any merit where it is wanting) his works, therefore, in this branch of the art, approach nearer to perfection than his paintings.

"If the term *facility* explain not itſelf; inſtead of a definition, I will illuſtrate it.

"Should a performer of middling execution on the violin contrive to get through his piece, the moſt that can be ſaid, is, that he has not failed in his attempt. Should Cramer perform the ſame muſic, it would be ſo much within his powers, that it would be executed with eaſe. Now, the ſuperiority of pleaſure, which ariſes from the execution of a Cramer, is enjoyed from the facility of a Gainſborough. A poor piece performed by one, or a poor ſubject taken by the other, give more pleaſure by the *manner* in which they are treated, than a good piece of muſic, and a ſublime ſubject in the hands of artiſts that have not the means by which effects are produced, *in ſubjection to them*. To a good painter or muſician this illuſtration was needleſs; and yet, by them *only*, perhaps, it will be felt and underſtood.

"By way of addition to this ſketch of Gainſborough, let me mention a few miſcellaneous particulars.

"He had no reliſh for hiſtorical painting—he never ſold, but always gave away his drawings; commonly to perſons who were perfectly ignorant of their value *. He hated the harpſichord and the piano-forte. He diſliked ſinging, particularly in parts. He deteſted reading; but was ſo like Sterne in his letters, that, if it were not for an originality that could be copied from no one, it might be ſuppoſed that he had formed his ſtyle upon a cloſe imitation of that author. He had as much pleaſure in looking at a violin as in hearing it—I have ſeen him for many minutes ſurveying, in ſilence, the perfections of an inſtrument, from the juſt proportion of the model, and beauty of the workmanſhip.

"His converſation was ſprightly, but licentious—his favourite ſubjects were muſic and painting, which he treated in a manner peculiarly his own. The common topics, or any of a ſuperior caſt, he thoroughly hated, and always interrupted by ſome ſtroke of wit or humour.

"The indiſcriminate admirers of my late friend will conſider this ſketch of his character as far beneath his merit; but it muſt be remembered, that my wiſh was not to make it perfect, but juſt. The ſame principle obliges me to add—that as to his common acquaintance he was ſprightly and agreeable, ſo to his intimate friends he was ſincere and honeſt, and that his heart was always alive to every feeling of honour and generoſity.

"He died with this expreſſion—'We are all going to Heaven, and Vandyke is of the party'—Strongly expreſſive of a good heart, a quiet conſcience, and a love for his profeſſion, which only left him with his life."

" * He preſented twenty drawings to a lady, who paſted them to the wainſcot of her dreſſing-room. Some time after ſhe left the houſe: the drawings, of courſe, become the temporary property of every tenant."

The Hiſtory of Devonſhire. In Three Volumes. By the Rev. Richard Polwhele *, of Polwhele, in Cornwall, and late of Chriſt Church, Oxford. Vol. I. [Part I.] Folio. 176 pages. Cadell, Johnſon, and Dilly. 1797.

TO the induſtry and talents of Mr. Polwhele the Public have been indebted for much amuſement and much inſtruction. The great object that now engages his attention muſt, when completed, form a valuable addition to the provincial hiſtory of our Country; and viewing it as the work of an individual, almoſt unaided, and (as we gather from hints here and there ſcattered) depreſſed by the uncharitable conſtructions of ſome, and the parſimony of others, we cannot withhold the meed of praiſe due to learned labours ſo uſefully directed.

The Author's deſign extends to Three Volumes. Of theſe the Second, containing a portion of the Chorography of the County, appeared in the year 1794, and was duly noticed by us (Vol. XXVI. p. 197, &c.). If the reader will take the trouble to make the reference, he will there find Mr. Polwhele's reaſon for beginning his publication with the Second Volume.

The Firſt Volume is intended to comprize The Natural Hiſtory of Devonſhire; alſo The Government, Religion, Architecture, Arts, Manufactures, Commerce, Language and Learning, Perſons and Population, Characters, Manners, and Cuſtoms of the Danmonians.

Theſe ſubjects are deſigned to be treated under eight Diviſions of Time, each Period being complete in all the ſeveral points: viz.

I. From the Firſt Settlement to the Arrival of Julius Cæſar.

II. From Julius Cæſar to Vortigern.

III. From Vortigern to William the Conqueror.

IV. From William the Conqueror to Edward the Firſt.

V. The Saxo-Lancaſtrian-Yorkiſh Period.

VI. The Period of the United Houſes and Crowns.

VII. The Period of the Rebellion and Reſtoration.

VIII. The Period of the Revolution and the United Kingdoms, to the Year 1790.

Of a deſign of ſuch magnitude the *Firſt Period* is all that we have now before us. But in a Poſtſcript Mr. Polwhele ſays, " It is in this manner that I have carried the whole of the General Hiſtory from the point where I now break off, through the times of the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, the Normans, &c. &c. to the Year 1790. The voluminous papers containing theſe extenſive reſearches, all as complete as thoſe here printed (and ſome indeed much more finiſhed) have been for ſeveral years depoſited on my ſhelves. As I proceed with the printing, all that remains to be done is to retrench exuberances; otherwiſe the Firſt Volume would run out to at leaſt 1500 pages. The papers for the *Third Volume* are in the ſame ſtate of preparation."

The following remarks of this indefatigable Author we read and tranſcribe with concern:

" Several of my ſubſcribers have long ago ſeen this vaſt accumulation of papers with their own eyes; having noticed their arrangement, and lamented that any obſtacles remained between the MS. and the Preſs; and when I aſſert that I feel a weight on my mind, which will not be removed till I have publiſhed the whole, no one, I think, poſſeſſing common candour, can doubt the truth of my declaration. Who indeed, after having devoted his days and nights, for years, to ſuch arrangements, could acquieſce in the dreary proſpect of MSS. diſtributed along the ſhelves of his library, however orderly the diſtribution? After all his labours, would he ſit down compoſedly with a view of his quieſcent papers faſt gathering the duſt of oblivion? Conſcious that he had done as much, within a given ſpace of time, as any perſon in his own line of reſearch had ever done; could he enjoy his conſciouſneſs amidſt the retirement of a ſtudy; whilſt *many without* (who " would not believe till they ſaw") *were hardy enough to declare that he had done nothing?* The *cauſe* of the ſuſpenſion of the work is *ſufficiently obvious*. Every *nominal* ſubſcriber muſt perceive it; though, *to ſmother the ſenſe of his own meanneſs, he is moſt clamorous in complaining of the delay*."

* See Memoirs of this Gentleman, with a Liſt of his Literary Productions, Vol. XXVIII. p. 329.

If (as we suspect) the author has been made the dupe of men who had cruelty enough to hold out fallacious promises of patronage, or of pecuniary or literary assistance, without meaning to accord either the one or the other, we cannot wonder at the soreness evinced in the preceding quotation.

Mr. P. then proceeds to remark on such gentlemen as have, during the progress of his voluminous History, published smaller works that in some degree interfere with, and anticipate certain parts of his plan. Of one person in particular he speaks with some asperity, accusing him in plain terms of having deceived him. It seems they visited together the remains of antiquities, and mutually communicated their observations on the spot without reserve. Yet the gentleman alluded to *has*, we find, *since* "*selected for the public eye those very articles only* which evidently interfered with a writer (Mr. P. himself) *to whose pursuits he always pretended to wish success, and whom he had professed to serve by collecting those identical materials*."

We have in the early part of this article given the reader an idea of the proposed contents of the *First Volume*. The *Second* has been already reviewed by us. The *Third* is intended to continue and complete the Chorography so largely treated in the Second Volume, with an Appendix of Curious Papers, and a General Index. Mr. P. promises to proceed with the printing of the work * till it shall be completed. "For the manner (says he) in which the work will in future be brought forward, let me observe, that it is the only one by which justice can be done to the subject. With respect to the First Volume, for instance, I could easily print an abridgement of all the papers designed for it in 400 pages. This would have satisfied a great number of my subscribers; but it would have been merely an *historical outline* of Devonshire. By publishing the history in portions or numbers, I shall pay a proper attention to every part of it; but this will be necessarily a slow and tedious publication."

It is evident enough that our Author has suffered much mortification from promises never performed, and from reflections ungenerous in themselves, and rendered more illiberal by coming from persons to whose negligence perhaps the delay complained of may be principally attributable. *We* cannot possibly be competent to judge between Mr. P. and the persons in question: but in the sincerity of our hearts we declare, that of provincial histories we know very few with stronger claims to public encouragement than the present.

The Author, we see, by permission, dedicates his First Volume to a munificent Patron, the King; who, we sincerely hope, will not overlook the following passage in the Inscription: "I shall prosecute my undertaking with unremitting zeal; nor, *amidst all the* DISCOURAGEMENTS *with which I have to contend*, shall I rest satisfied with my labours till I have laid my whole Collection of Papers for the History of Devonshire at the feet of Your Majesty."

Thus far of explanation as to the Nature and Conduct of Mr. Polwhele's undertaking; and thus much we have thought it necessary to say in order to account to our Readers for the retrograde and partial mode of publication that our Author has adopted.

The Volume (or rather Part of a Volume) now before us begins with a General Description of the County, which is followed by some ingenious Remarks on the Air and Weather, illustrated by copious Extracts from different writers on that subject. In that part which treats of Thunder-storms, the following passage from Prince is introduced:

"In the year of our Lord 1638, Oct. 21, being Sunday, and the congregation being gathered together in the parish church of Wydecombe, in the afternoon, in service time, there happened a very great darkness, which still increased to that degree, that they could not see to read: soon after a terrible and fearful thunder was heard, like the noise of many great guns, accompanied with dreadful lightning, to the great amazement of the people; the darkness still encreasing that they could not see each other; when there presently came such an extraordinary flame of lightning as filled the church with fire, smoak, and a loathsome smell like brimstone; a ball of fire came in likewise at the window, and passed through the church, which so affrighted the congregation that most of them fell down in their seats, some upon their knees, others on their faces, and some one upon another, crying out of burning

* The Second Part of the First Volume (including the Roman, Saxon, and Norman Periods) is, we understand, in the press.

and

and ſcalding, and all giving up themſelves for dead. This our Mr. George Lyde was in his pulpit, and although much aſtoniſhed, yet, through divine mercy, had no harm; but was a ſad ſpectator of the hurt and ſufferings of others, the lightning ſeizing on his wife, and burning her cloaths and many parts of her body, and another gentlewoman by her in the ſame manner; but her maid and child ſitting at the pew door had no hurt; another woman attempting to run out of the church, had her cloaths ſet on fire, and was ſo miſerably ſcorched and burned, that ſhe died the ſame night. One Mr. Mead had his head ſuddenly ſtruck againſt the wall in the ſeat with ſuch violence, that he alſo died the ſame night, no other hurt being obſerved, his ſon ſetting by him had no harm. At the ſame inſtant, another man had his head cloven, his ſkull wrent into three pieces, and his brains thrown upon the ground whole; but the hair of his head, through the violence of the blow, ſtuck faſt to a pillar near him, where it remained a woeful ſpectacle a long while after. Some ſeats in the body of the church were turned upſide down, yet thoſe who ſate in them had little or no hurt. One man going out of the chancel door, his dog ran before him, who was whirled about towards the door, and fell down ſtark dead, upon which the maſter ſtepped back and was preſerved. The church itſelf was much torn and defaced with the thunder and lightning; a beam whereof breaking in the midſt, fell down between the miniſter and clerk, and hurt neither: the ſteeple was much wrent; and it was obſerved, where the church was moſt torn, there the leaſt hurt was done among the people. There were none hurted with the timber or ſtone, but one maid, who it was judged was killed by the fall of a ſtone; which might eaſily happen, ſince ſtones were thrown down from the ſteeple as faſt as if it had been by an hundred men. A pinnacle of the tower being thrown down, beat through the church: the pillar againſt which the pulpit ſtood being newly whited, was turned black and ſulphury. There were in all four perſons killed, and ſixty-two hurt, divers of them having their linen burnt, though their outward garments were not ſo much as ſinged. The lightning being paſſed, and the people in a terrible 'maze, a gentleman in the town ſtood up and ſaid, 'Neighbours, in the name of God ſhall we venture out of the church?' To whom Mr. Lyde, the Miniſter, anſwered, 'Let us make an end with prayer, for it is better to die here than in another place.' But the people looking about them, and ſeeing the church ſo terribly wrent and torn over their heads, durſt not proceed in the public devotions, but went out of the church; and at the ſame time the bowling alley, near the church-yard, was turned into pits and heaps, as if it had been plowed." Mr. Prince then enquires into the cauſe, the effects, and the end of ſuch occurrences, with the formality of a philoſopher without the ſagacity, and the zeal of a divine without the ſobriety. The brains of the man that were daſhed out againſt the wall, ſo deeply ſunk into it (ſaid the ſexton who ſhewed me the church) that every attempt to waſh out the ſtain was ineffectual; and the only experiment was to plaiſter the ſtones. Of this occurrence a long deſcription, by the ruſtic muſe of Withecombe, is hung up againſt the north wall, to the admiration of the pariſhioners."

Mr. P. then proceeds to examine the ſprings, trace the rivers, and deſcribe the harbours of the diſtrict. He takes a view of the external aſpect of the country, and is thence led to its ſubterranean geography, in the latter of which inveſtigations much curious matter occurs. In moſt parts of the county we find either a blackiſh mould, a thin light ſhelfy ſoil, or a reddiſh or deep red loam. Having gone through the mineral, our author comes to deſcribe the vegetable productions of the county, and notices a variety of plants which grow ſpontaneouſly in Devonſhire, generally pointing out the ſpot where each individual plant may be found. The Birds common to the county next engage his attention, and a great number of amuſing and intereſting facts are related, in which we find mingled among (we had almoſt ſaid buried under) innumerable quotations, much original remark. Inſects and the Finny Tribe, Reptiles and Quadrupeds, next ſucceed; and in our progreſs through this part of the work we have been often tempted to tranſcribe. The limits of our Magazine, however, render it neceſſary to be very brief. The following inſtance of canine reflection (or at leaſt of reminiſcence) is ſaid by Mr. Polwhele to be well authenticated.

"A gentleman of the name of Ware, whoſe place of reſidence was a few miles from Plymouth, poſſeſſed an extraordinary fine greyhound; and having a viſitor in his

his houſe, a courſe was propoſed, which was to take place the following day. Accordingly, early in the morning a hare was found, whoſe ſeat had been for a long time contiguous to the houſe; and being turned out, an excellent courſe began. The hare being at length nearly exhauſted, and the greyhound hard at her heels, the inſtant he was about to ſeize her ſhe turned round,—and at the ſame inſtant the dog deſiſted from the courſe, hung his tail between his legs, and ſlowly ſlunk away. The ſolution of this ænigma is thus given: the hare was recognized as one who when a leveret had been brought up in Mr. Ware's houſe in habits of intimacy with the greyhound when a puppy; and whenever the dog, from his natural paſſion for a bit of hare, dealt rudely with her, ſo he was ſure to receive inſtant and ſevere correction. The conſequence of which was, that education got the maſtery of the propenſity given by nature, and with a ſnap at the hare he ever after connected the idea of puniſhment: in the very heat therefore of the courſe, he recollected his old chum, and dreading chaſtiſement, forbore ſeizing on her."

Having given a copious account of the Natural Hiſtory, Mr. P. enters on the General Hiſtory of the County. In the firſt Section, reſpecting the Aborigines of Danmonium, little is conjectured, and ſtill leſs aſcertained: the moſt probable derivation of the inhabitants is, no doubt, from the continent of Gaul. On the ſubject of their reſpective ſettlements, diviſions of land, and Government, we have a more ſatisfactory account.

Among the national peculiarities of Britain, the early religion of Danmonium appears ſingularly ſtriking. Its character of ſanctity and wiſdom attracted the attention of the more learned and inquiſitive among the Gauls. This religion was Druidiſm; among the rites of which it was the human ſacrifice that chiefly aſtoniſhed the nations of Europe. Mr. Bryant is of opinion, that this myſtical ſacrifice was a typical repreſentation of the great vicarial ſacrifice that was to come.

"At firſt there is no doubt (ſays Mr. P.) but the Druids offered up their human victims with views the moſt ſublime. The Druids maintained, *quod pro vita hominis niſi vita hominis reddatur, non poſſe alitur deorum immortalium numen peccari*. This myſterious doctrine ſeems not of men, but of God! It points out, I think, THE ONE GREAT SACRIFICE FOR THE SINS OF THE WHOLE WORLD. But after the Phœnician colonies had mixed with the primeval Britons, this degenerated prieſthood delighted in human blood; and their victims, though ſometimes beaſts, were oftener men."

With reſpect to the architecture of the Danmonians, Mr. P. tells us, that nothing can be advanced with certainty. But if we imagine (ſays he) "a ſtrong fortified *manſion-houſe* built on the ſide of a hill, and a cluſter of *inferior habitations* riſing on the bank of a river, immediately under the eye of a fortreſs, and a *road* winding through the valley and ſloping away till it gain the higher grounds, and a *beacon* on the natural or artificial eminence overlooking the whole, and commanding the circumjacent country, we may conceive a tolerable idea of a Britiſh town, as repreſented in its primeval rudeneſs."

We next come to ſome ingenious ſpeculations on the early Agriculture of Danmonium. The Mineralogy is then treated of; the Manufactures and Commerce ſucceed to conſideration, and include ſome judicious remarks on the ſhipping and coins of the country from the earlieſt times to Cæſar's invaſion.

Our intention was, to have concluded this Article with an Extract reſpecting the Character, Manners, and Uſages of the ancient Danmonians; but we are obliged, on account of the limits of our work, to forego that deſign.

We wiſh Mr. Polwhele health, ſtrength, and (what is as neceſſary as either) public encouragement, to proſecute to its juſt concluſion this moſt laborious but highly uſeful undertaking.

J.

Conſiderations upon the State of Public Affairs at the Beginning of the Year 1798. Part the Firſt—France. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons. 1798.

THE Author of the Pamphlet now before us addreſſed the Country on the State of Public Affairs about two years ago. His "Conſiderations" were then well received: they had the honour, we recollect, of being for ſome time attributed to Lord Auckland, and paſſed through ſeveral editions.

The

The purpose of his former Work was, to separate the *causes* of the war from the *doctrines* of the French Revolution, and the *objects* of it from the establishment of any particular *form of government* in France; to shew, that we were struggling for *power* instead of *opinions*, and for our *commerce and marine* (to which our independence is attached), instead of *fanciful speculations*, and notions of piety and abstract virtue; to shew the earth *over-run* rather than *corrupted*; and the *fences of nations thrown down* by cannon and soldiers, instead of *governments disturbed by novelties and philosophers*; to remind men of antient limits, of territorial rights, of national liberty and national character; and to hold up to view the monstrous ambition of the enemy.

In the present pamphlet, which may be considered as a renewal of the foregoing subject, our author throws strong light on the *internal* position of France; for the double purpose of considering the *means she possesses* of inflicting farther injury in the continued prosecution of the war upon this country; and, the *probability of a civil war* arising in her own bosom, to intercept any part of the injury this country may be prepared to inflict upon herself by a premature and inadequate peace.

"I confess (says he) it is not now the French *revolution* that I dread, but the French *greatness*."—"It is not the *form of government* in France, it is not her atheism, her spirit of plunder and cruelty, but *France herself* that I hold up as the object of just apprehension."

Throughout this work the author bends all his strength to rouse, not the fears, but the *spirit* of Britons. He says: "It is not quite certain, that we have not too much disclaimed ambition; I do not know that the spirit of the people would not be higher, if we had announced some brilliant enterprise, some proud and lofty conditions of peace, than it appears even now to be for its own last and necessary defence—now, that we have pushed our moderation to the extreme, and purged, by so many embassies, our cause from the suspicion of any of those aspiring views, with which the enemy, upon his part, endeavours to arouze and enrage his people."

He begins with considering the probability of a civil war in France, that may revenge the cause of Europe and of humanity. On many points of fact which he produces, he does not pretend to certainty; but we give him easy credit, when we retrace, combine, and compare events recent and perfectly in our own recollection; and his inferences in general claim respect.

After a sensible discussion of the subject, our Author thinks the probability of a civil war not only contradictory to our experience of what the French people have endured, but to all just reasoning and combination of the future. "In my opinion (says he) there are wanting the seeds and principles of a civil war. All the elements of revolt and insurrection are in the hands of the usurper; and in the people there is neither desire of freedom, nor active sense of oppression."

He then proceeds to examine the natural capitals of France, which he considers as the fuel and materials of a war doomed never to expire but with the substance it consumes.

The writer considers under every point of view the population, the agriculture, the wealth, the trade, and the conquests of France; her foreign relations, and her commerce; all which are shewn to be inefficient; and he concludes one of the most spirited *brochures* we have lately seen in the following address to his countrymen:

"Behold the people whose preposterous government affects the empire of the seas, without a ship of war that dares look out of her harbours, and threatens her enemies with her own ruin and calamities! To me, I confess, the menaces of the French appear like those of other madmen. The ravings of the Luxembourg are like the ravings of the Bicêtre—Do this, or give me that, or I will stab or drown myself. Yield to me, says France, or—what? I will come and perish on your shores:—throw down your arms, or I will dash myself upon your coasts;—worship me, or I will devote hecatombs of my own children;—acknowledge my superiority, or I will tear out my own vitals! This I consider as the real sense and meaning of her state papers, of her public declarations, if that can be called sense and meaning, which is the very paroxysm of delirium and folly.—I cannot dread the madness of an enemy, I think it rather our own safety and our own arms. Can I see with trepidation or regret his legions rotting in the marshes of Calais and Ostend, or blighted upon the bleak hills of Normandy? Can I regard 'the Army of England,' but as our glory and our prize, if ever (I know not by what help from

from heaven or from hell) it were to be embarked upon the Channel? Shall we hesitate to provoke, and call, with our prayers at least, that glorious issue of the war, in which we may all partake; but which, without some power above us shall obscure and worse confound, and impel the enemy upon his ruin, we dare not hope for? When the first Gaul was at the foot of the Capitol, when the senate and the people, the liberty and the gods of Rome were besieged in a single citadel, and the very name of a nation, destined to the empire of the world, hung doubtful upon the issue, the Roman did not descend to meet him there? but waited with ardent hope till he had climbed the glacis, then drove him down the steep Tarpeian with resistless impulse and accumulating ruin; and must not we have courage to expect him on these fatal shores, where the armada was wrecked, and from every cliff of which we have beheld his fleets led captive towards our harbours, and the ocean covered with his fragments and his shame?

"We hear of Rome and Carthage every day and in every debate, even to puerility and pedantry, but without profiting much, I think, either as to policy or magnanimity from their example. It seems, however, certain, that if Carthage could have anticipated events, or have lived over again her own history, she would not have been subdued and extirpated a second time. We, therefore, who have the advantage of her experience, and can contemplate along with her ruin the causes of it, ought to bring this war to a very different issue and conclusion than she did; our enemies too, those dottrels and apes of Rome, might at least profit enough by the same knowledge, to despair of success by the present means: for had Carthage displayed that vigour before she had given up her hostages, her fleets, and her arms, which she did after, the event of the contest could not have been the same. The modern Romans, therefore, have acted with impolicy and absurdity, in pawning our lands, and assigning our revenues, and raising loans upon our commerce and our property, and dooming our crown and liberty, before we have made those surrenders which Carthage made; because they have placed us in the situation in which Carthage would have been if Rome had made these declarations to her; in which Carthage would have kept, like us, her fleets, her arms, her fortresses, and her Hannibal; and in which the event of the Carthaginian war must have been different from what it was.

"These, therefore, are the objects to which I would direct the attention of Englishmen at the present moment. When they hear the loud and lofty threats of their intemperate enemy, they should hear his groans also; when they see his hosts gather on the hills of Brittany, they should see, at the same time, the hollowness of his center: they should *despise with prudence*, as their fathers did, the vanity and insolence of a people, whose colossal greatness has hitherto been equalled and subdued by the moral greatness of their own country; they should consider their impotent menaces but as a challenge to the solid and sober virtues which have so often defeated them; and contrast once more, with confidence and pride in heaven, and in themselves, the sterling ingenuous worth and valour of the British character, to the drunken cries and fury of a multitude, destined to feed the fishes of our seas, or to take nothing from us but our prisons and our graves.

"These are the points upon which I would wish to fix the attention of the British public: I think it is impossible to consider them without feeling instantly all those proud and consoling sentiments which ought to make us bear patiently *our share in the general calamity which the ambition of France has let loose upon mankind*. That our governors have not been able to defend us from every attack upon every side; that we have been in this place infected by the moral pestilence, and in that have suffered from the natural evil; that here we have breathed the poison of her principles, and there opposed our treasure and our blood to the violence of her fleets and armies; in short, that we are at war, and feel some of the ills inseparable from war, does not appear to me, I confess, to be matter of just crimination or reproach against a government of human counsels, and composed of human beings. That we have not been uniformly prosperous; that we have not been entirely exempted from the broad comprehensive mischief; that we too have suffered in the tempest; that the earthquake has shaken our cities also; might be objected as a crime to those gods or saints, whom the savages and idolators that worship them are accustomed to scourge and whip under their own sufferings and misfortunes; but cannot be imputed to men by man, nor by heaven itself to the counsels of human beings, and the limited faculties of

human

human sense. The revolution of France is the wreck of the moral world, and the conquests of France are the dissolution and destruction of the political order. When I see what entire and integrant masses of both the king's ministers have preserved from the general ruin, I confess my general gratitude, though I too can discern, perhaps, where to lay the finger of blame, or to direct the eye of enquiry. But when I perceive that our arms are victorious in every quarter of the globe, and that at home we have still the blessing of our invaluable constitution; that our religion, our laws, and our property, *are* maintained and respected under it; that *we are protected, and are free*; that we are independent as a nation, and, as individuals, enjoy a degree of civil liberty, of which I defy the most learned discontent, and the most ingenious democracy, to shew me a parallel in any of the old republics, at least in times of pressure and anxiety; when I estimate what they have defended and preserved for us, and how great a share of our greatest calamities the fury of the elements and the scythe of invisible and resistless death must divide with their errors and their oversights, then I think that I could not withhold from them some expressions of applause and thankfulness, without injury to the public, as well as injustice to them; and though I cannot suppress, consistently with what I feel as a public duty, my wishes and my arguments for loftier counsels in the termination of this dreadful contest, and for a stricter economy in the conduct of it, it would be disingenuous upon that account to withhold the little honour it is in my power to confer upon them, or to conceal the sentiments with which I imagine every unprejudiced mind will compare and reward their mistakes and their merits."

A Second Part of this Work is announced as to be speedily published.

J.

An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China, &c.

[*Continued from Page* 107.]

EVEN in swamps and morasses the Chinese display wonderful examples of agricultural industry and ingenuity. They form rafts or hurdles of bamboo, which they float upon the water, or rest upon the morasses. On these rafts they spread a layer of soil, from whence they raise various kinds of vegetables; as small vegetables are sometimes produced on shipboard, by laying seeds on moistened earth, or even on pieces of flannel, fixed in frames, and wetted. By these means the radical leaves of mustard sprout up quickly, and are particularly grateful to persons long absent from land.

From the Tallow Tree, the *Croton Sabiferum* of Linnæus, the Chinese make a large proportion of their candles. The fruit, in its external appearance, bears some resemblance to the berries of the ivy. As soon as it is ripe, the capsule opens and divides into two, or more frequently three divisions, and falling off, discovers as many kernels, covered with a fleshy substance of a snowy whiteness. This substance is separated from the kernels by crushing and boiling them in water. The candles made of this fat are firmer than those of tallow, as well as free from all offensive odour. They are not, however, equal to those of wax or spermaceti.

Wicks are made of many different materials: those for lamps are of the *amianthus*, which burns without being consumable in fire; but for candles a *light inflammable wood* is used, in the lower extremity of which is fixed a small tube, to receive an iron pin which is fixed on the flat top of the candlestick, and thus supports the candle without the necessity of a socket. The Chinese consider this form of candlestick as answering the purpose of a *save-all*, which makes a difference of about *a tenth* in the consumption of that article.

Sir G. Staunton informs us that the *names* of the Chinese are, independently of the addition of their qualities, all of *one syllable*; as is *every word* in the Chinese language. The additions are the more necessary, as a name implies no distinction in favour of the family who bears it. There are but *one hundred* family names known throughout the empire. Each family name is borne by persons of all classes: identity of such names implies, however, some connection; all who bear it may attend the hall of their supposed common ancestors. Though

no hereditary nobility exists in China, *pedigree* is there an object of much attention. He who can reckon anceftors to a diftant period, diftinguifhed by public fervices, or private virtues, or by the honours conferred on them in confequence by Government, is much more refpected than *new men*. The fuppofed defcendants of Confucius are treated with particular regard, and immunities have been granted to them by the Emperor. The *ambition* of an *illuftrious defcent* is fo general, that the Emperors have often granted titles to the *deceafed anceftors* of a living man of merit. This, by the way, fhews either that the *paffion* of the Chinefe for *diftinguifhed anceftry* arifes fometimes to an *abfurd extravagance*, or that they have very exalted ideas of their Emperor's faculty of difcerning and producing virtue; but they are not the only people among whom *pride* and *ambition* overftrain themfelves, till *ridicule takes place* of *refpect*.

Chapter the Fourth contains a defcription of the city of *Han-Choo-Foo*, where the travellers remained fome few days, while the Embaffy was dividing into two parties, to take different routes. The Embaffador, with the Vice-roy of Canton, *Chawng-ta-Zhin*, were to proceed to that capital; while the Mandarin, *Sun-ta-Zhin*, undertook to conduct to *Chu-fan*, Colonel Benfon and the other Gentlemen who were going to join the Hindoftan Indiaman. This Chapter alfo relates the circumftances of both thofe journeys.

While the party was at *Han-Choo-Foo*, Mr. Barrow and fome other Gentlemen of the Embaffy were invited to fail acrofs the lake *See-hoo*, which lay at a little diftance to the weftward. A *pagoda*, which they faw in their progrefs, attracted particular attention: it was fituated on the verge of a bold peninfula that juts into the lake, and was called the *Lui-fong ta*, or *temple of the thundering winds*. Four ftories were yet ftanding, but the top was in ruins. Something like a regular order was yet difcernible in the mouldering cornices, that projected in a kind of double curve. Grafs, fhrubs, and mofs, were growing upon them. *No ivy*, the natural production of fuch a place in Europe, was perceived upon it; nor indeed in any other part of China. The arches and mouldings were of red, the upright walls of yellow ftone. Its prefent height does not exceed one hundred and twenty feet. It is confidently afferted to have been erected in the time of Confucius, upwards of *two thoufand years ago*.

In the route to *Chu-fan* by water, it happens fometimes that the waters of a higher canal pafs immediately into another of a lower level. This fpecies of navigation is not managed in China by locks or flood-gates; but a dam is made acrofs the extremity of the upper canal, by means of a very ftrong and well-compacted wall; the top of which is level with the furface of the upper water. A beam of wood is laid on the upper edge of the wall, which is rounded off towards the water. Beyond the wall a floping plane of ftone-work extends to the lower canal, in the form of a glacis, with an inclination of about forty-five degrees, and defcending near ten feet in perpendicular depth; at the bottom of which the canal is carried along as the level of the country will allow, when another wall and glacis for another canal ftill lower are conftructed as before.

In paffing from an upper to a lower canal, the veffel, lifted over the crofs beam, flides down by its own gravity; and to prevent the water from flufhing over the decks, or her plunging into the canal below, a railing is fixed at the head of the veffel about to be launched, before which is placed ftrong matting at the time of the defcent. To draw up a large veffel from the lower canal along the glacis into the upper canal, requires fometimes the affiftance of near a hundred men, whofe ftrength is applied by the means of bars fixed in one or more capftans, placed on the abutments on each fide of the glacis. Round the capftans is a rope, of which the oppofite extremity is paffed round the veffel's ftern, which is thus conveyed into the upper canal with *lefs delay* than can be done by *locks*, but by the exertion of much more *human force*; a force indeed which in China is *always ready*; of *little coft*, and conftantly preferred there to any other.

The following account of the *Tartar cavalry* is fupplied by Captain Parifh: They carry *bows*, which appears to be the weapon held higheft in eftimation. They are made of elaftic wood, ftrengthened by horns, which are connected in the centre by their roots, from whence they fpring in diftinct arches towards the extremities. The ftring is of filk threads, laid together and firmly woulded. The arrows are armed at the points with a

4 fhank

ſhank and ſpear of ſteel. Both Chineſe and Tartars value themſelves on their ſkill in the uſe of this weapon. They hold it ſomewhat obliquely in the left hand. The ſtring is placed behind an agate ring upon the right thumb; the firſt joint of which is bent forward, and kept in that poſition by preſſing the middle joint of the fore-finger upon it. In this ſituation the ſtring is drawn till the left arm is extended, and the right hand paſſes the right ear. The fore-finger is then withdrawn from the thumb, which inſtantly forces the ſtring from the agate ring, and diſcharges the arrow with conſiderable force.

Their armour conſiſted of an helmet of iron, in the form of an inverted funnel: the creſt, correſponding to the pipe of the funnel, ſtands ſix or ſeven inches above the head, and terminates in a ſpear. It is ſurrounded by a red taſſel. The neck is ſecured by a piece of cloth, ſtuffed, quilted, and ſtudded with iron, which hangs forward round the face. On the body is an upper and an under dreſs of cloth, alſo quilted and ſtudded with iron; the latter reaches below the calves of the legs, the former only a little below the waiſt. The officers had their helmets poliſhed, and ornamented with gold, with a higher creſt than thoſe of the men. Their bodies were covered with purple or blue ſilk, with ſtuds of gold or gilt. Their boots were of black ſatin.

Some of the troops were armed with ſwords only, and the *tiger dreſs*. This dreſs is of yellow cloth, with dark brown ſtripes fitted to the ſhape; the cap, which nearly covers the face, is formed to repreſent the head of a tiger. They carry a ſhield of bamboo, or rattan, painted hideouſly to repreſent dragon's or tiger's heads, with open mouths and enormous teeth; and much ſtreſs is laid upon this terrific appearance. On each flank of the parade a trophy of wood was erected, painted, or covered with pieces of ſilk or cotton of bright colours, in feſtoons. Under theſe were the military mandarines. The muſic was in tents fitted for the purpoſe. The trumpets, apparently the proper military inſtrument, were very large. The uſual compliment conſiſted of three diſtinct blaſts.

In an account of China it would be thought a culpable omiſſion to ſay nothing on the ſubject of the *tea plant*. The following is the ſubſtance of Sir G. Staunton's information on this *valuable exotic*: In China, wherever it is regularly cultivated, it riſes from the ſeed ſown in rows, at the diſtance of about four feet from each other, in land kept free from weeds. Its perpendicular growth is impeded, for the convenience of collecting its leaves, which is done firſt in ſpring, and twice afterwards in the courſe of the ſummer. Its long and tender branches ſpring up almoſt from the root, without any intervening naked trunk. It is buſhy like a roſe-tree, and the expended petals of the flower bear ſome reſemblance to that of the roſe. *The largeſt and oldeſt leaves*, which are the leaſt eſteemed, and deſtined for the lower claſſes of the people, are expoſed to ſale with little previous maniputation. The *young leaves* undergo no inconſiderable preparation before they are delivered to the purchaſer. Every leaf paſſes through the fingers of a female, who rolls it up almoſt to the form it had aſſumed at its firſt appearance. It is afterwards placed *upon thin plates of earthen ware or iron*; much thinner than can be executed by artiſts out of China. It is confidently ſaid that *no plates of copper* are ever employed for that purpoſe. Scarcely any utenſil in China is made of that metal, the chief application of which is for coin. The earthen plates are placed over a charcoal fire, which renders the leaves dry and criſp.

The *colour* and *aſtringency* of *green tea* is thought to be derived from the *early period at which the leaves are plucked*, and which, like unripe fruit, are generally green and acrid. The tea is packed into large cheſts lined with very thin plates of lead, and preſſed down by the naked feet of Chineſe labourers. The upper ranks in China are notwithſtanding as fond of tea as the people are, and particularly ſolicitous in their choice of it. That of a good quality is dearer in Pekin than in London. By the way, this aſſertion of Sir G. Staunton does not ſeem very well to agree with the information derived from *Bell's Journey*; where we are told, *that the price of the beſt tea at Pekin, either green or bohea, is half an ounce of ſilver the Chineſe pound*; *which is equal to what it would be at two ſhillings a pound in England*. We are not however to conclude, from this inconſiſtency, that *either of theſe travellers* has *given* an *erroneous computation*. Neither, when we read in Bell's Narrative, that *the Tartar military are very inſolent, and almoſt inſupportable to the Chineſe*, and compare it with Sir

Sir G. Staunton's account of *the mildness of the soldiery in the dispersion of crowds*, must we suppose that one of these historians has written from an imperfect view of the subject.

No traveller can be answerable for more than he has actually observed himself; and he is only so far culpable as he makes general inferences from particular cases. Making the usual allowances for the *change* that may have taken place *in China in the price of commodities*, and *in the temper of Governors in an interval of nearly a century*, and the accounts may both of them appear to have an equal claim to credit.

We return to Sir G. S.'s account of the Chinese *method* of *preparing the tea, previously to exportation:* It is sometimes made up into balls. A strong black extract also is frequently made from it. It is cultivated in several of the provinces of China, but seldom more northward than thirty degrees beyond the equator. It thrives best between that parallel and the line that separates the temperate from the torrid zone. Such immense quantities of it are consumed in the country, that a sudden failure of a demand from Europe would not be likely to occasion any material diminution of its prices in the Chinese markets.

A plant very like the tea flourishes on the sides, and the very tops of mountains. The Chinese call this plant *Cha-whaw*, or flower of tea; because its petals, as well as the entire flowers of Arabian jessamine, are sometimes *mixed among* the *teas*, in order to increase their fragrance. This plant is the *amellia sesangua* of the botanists, and yields a nut, from whence is expressed an asculent oil, equal to the best which comes from Florence.

On the subject of *manure*, the management and diligence of the Chinese bears a striking resemblance to that of the Japanese, as described by Baron Thunberg. A prodigious number of old men and women, as well as of children, incapable of much other labour, are constantly employed about the streets, public roads, and banks of canals, with baskets tied before them, and holding in their hands small wooden rakes, to pick up the dung of animals, and offals of any kind, that may answer the purpose of manure; but above all others, except the dung of fowls, the Chinese farmers, like the Romans, prefer soil, or the matter collected by nightmen in London; in the vicinity of which it is part applied to the same uses. This manure is mixed sparingly with a portion of stiff loamy earth, and formed into cakes, dried afterwards in the sun. In this state it is sold to farmers, who construct large cisterns for containing, besides those cakes and dung of every kind, all sorts of vegetable matter, leaves, roots, or stems of plants, mud, offals of animals, even to the shavings collected by the barbers. With all these they mix as much animal or common water as will dilute the whole; and in the act of putrid fermentation apply it to the ploughed or broken earth. Near paths and roads large earthen vessels are buried to the edge in the ground for the accommodation of the passenger who may have occasion to use them.

The mode of *examination of students for degrees* seems well adapted to *encourage literature*. It is *always public*. The body of auditors who attend, as well as the presence of the Governor and Chief Magistrates of the district who preside, must cure any disposition to partiality in the judges. Some oral questions are put, and some are given in writing, to the candidates, as in the English Colleges. The rewards of those who succeed are not confined to the honours of the University; for these become the ascending steps which lead to all the offices and dignities of the state. Even those who fail in the main pursuit have, in the prosecution of the contest, made such acquirements as add to the general mass of knowledge in society, and fit them for useful occupations. Though the opulent youth have no doubt greater facilities and better opportunities of instruction than the children of the poor, yet genius may have occasionally the strength to counterbalance such disparity. Our Traveller might have added, that necessity is the strongest of all incentives to exertion; and the security of wealth will cherish idleness. At any rate the possibility of success is an enjoyment even to those who are never likely to obtain it.

In the city of *Chan-choo-foo*, through which the Embassy passed in its way to Canton, a singular custom prevailed, which had been remarked before on the *Tai-hoo* lake, where men were often absent from their families. The boats, which ply from one part of the city to another, are chiefly managed by females, who are generally young and neatly dressed, with an evident intent of attracting the attention of passengers. At *Chan-choo-foo*, the commerce of two navigable

vigable rivers occasioned a concourse of male strangers. The frail females in the boats had not embraced this double occupation without the concurrence and approbation of their parents, who feel little reluctance, when they cannot marry them advantageously, to devote them to a lucrative though dishonourable trade.

The Fifth Chapter treats of the *residence* of the Embassy at Canton and at Macao. While they continued at the former of these places, they were treated with great attention and civility by the Vice-Roy, who had accompanied them from *Han-choo-foo*. Accident perhaps in part contributed towards inspiring him with respectful sentiments of the science and acquirements of the Europeans. The custom of inhaling the vapour of tobacco, as well as that of taking it in powder, is very general in China, and extends to the highest ranks. The Vice-Roy once wanting to light his pipe in the absence of his attendants, the Embassador took from his pocket a small phosphoric bottle, which opening, he soon kindled a match that answered the purpose wanted. The singularity of a person's appearing to carry fire about him, without damage, attracted the Vice-Roy's attention. His Excellency explained the phenomenon to him in general terms, and made him a present of the bottle, which was not a little valuable in his eyes. It was sufficiently apparent from this, and other incidents, that the Chinese, though skilful and dexterous in particular arts, were much behind the western nations in many philosophical and useful branches of science.

Though our author enumerates many causes which contribute to augment the *population* of China, yet still it appears *immense*, and *almost incredible*. He asserts, upon unquestionable evidence, that every square mile contains, upon an average, one third more inhabitants, being upwards of three hundred, than are found upon an equal quantity of land in the most populous country in Europe. The whole, as appears in the first table of the Appendix, is *three hundred and thirty-three millions!*

On the *antiquity* of the Chinese Empire we are informed, that the Christian year 1797 answers to the fifty-fourth year of the sixty-eighth Chinese *cycle*, which ascertains its commencement to have been *two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven years before the birth of Christ*; unless it be supposed that the official records and public annals of the Empire, which bear testimony to it, should all be falsified.

The day is divided in China into twelve parts only, as by the ancient Egyptians, consisting each of two European hours; the first beginning at eleven at night. These portions of time are measured with tolerable accuracy by means of a lighted taper, made from the pith of a particular tree, of which the consumption by ignition is so regular, that divided into twelve equal parts, each continues burning during the twelfth part of twenty-four hours.

Our author's remarks on the language of China are new, and must be interesting to every lover of philological disquisitions. We shall conclude our account of this work by a selection of some of the more curious observations.

The sounds of several letters in most alphabets, such as B, D, R, and X, are utterly unknown in the Chinese tongue. The organs of speech in a native of China are not habituated to pronounce them. In endeavouring to utter one of these, another to which the same organ has been accustomed is generally sounded: instead of the letter R, the liquid L is usually pronounced by a Chinese, who thus occasionally falls into ridiculous mistakes. A Chinese dealer in *rice*, for example, is sometimes heard to offer for sale what few persons would be disposed to purchase.

A very few particles in this language denote the *past*, *the present*, and *the future*; nor are those auxiliaries employed when the intended time may otherwise be inferred with certainty. A Chinese who means to declare his intention of departing to-morrow, never says that he *will* depart to-morrow; because the expression of the morrow is sufficient to ascertain that his departure must be future. The plural number is marked by the addition of a word, without which the singular is always implied. The language is entirely monosyllabic. A single syllable always expresses a complete idea. Each syllable may be sounded by an European consonant preceding a vowel, sometimes followed by a liquid. Such an order of words renders the language as soft and harmonious as the Italian.

[*To be continued.*]

Emily De Varmont, or Divorce dictated by Neceſſity; to which are added, The Amours of Father Sévin. From the French of Louvet, late Preſident of the National Convention of France, Author of Faublas, &c. 3 *Vols.* 12mo. 1798. Kearſley.

IF, as we are told, this novel had conſiderable influence in producing two memorable decrees of the National Convention (the one authoriſing Divorce, the other allowing Prieſts to marry), we may add it to the many inſtances of great effects proceeding from ſmall cauſes. Though the ſtory is improbable and ill-conducted, and the characters by no means naturally drawn, yet there are in various parts of it ſtrokes of nature which catch the attention, and compel the reader to proceed to the cataſtrophe. The part which relates the amours of Father Sévin is entitled to the moſt praiſe. The ſanguinary brutality of the heroine's brother, as well as the partiality of her mother towards a worthleſs ſon, are both circumſtances which the laws of probability will immediately diſclaim.

The Hiſtory of the incorporated Town and Pariſhes of Graveſend and Milton, in the County of Kent; ſelected with Accuracy from Topographical Writers, and enriched from Manuſcripts hitherto unnoticed, &c. 4to. Graveſend. Pocock. 1797.

Much induſtry appears to have been employed in the preſent work, which however will afford but little entertainment out of the diſtrict which it deſcribes. To the natives of Graveſend this work, for which they are indebted to the Bookſeller whoſe name is in the title page, will be very intereſting; and the Compiler, as he modeſtly ſtyles himſelf, is entitled to their thanks.

Reform or Ruin: Take your Choice! in which the Conduct of the King, the Parliament, the Miniſtry, the Oppoſition, the Nobility and Gentry, the Biſhops and Clergy, &c. &c. &c. is conſidered; and that Reform pointed out which alone can ſave the Country. By John Bowdler, Eſq. 8vo. 1798.

An earneſt exhortation to every order in the State to begin that Reform which, without any oppoſition, each individual is capable of making in himſelf; and in compariſon with which all other Reforms merit ſcarce any notice. We are glad to learn that this excellent performance has experienced a circulation equal to its merit. Mr. Bowdler deſcribes himſelf and acts as a free-born Briton, and an independent man; one who has no place or penſion, who never was at court, nor ever intends to go there, and who neither knows the Miniſters nor thoſe who oppoſe them.

A Letter to the Marquis of Lorn on the preſent Times. By Donald Campbell, Eſq. of Barbreck. 8vo. Chavaſſe. 1798. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Campbell is not an adherent of either the Miniſtry or Oppoſition, and diſclaims alike any attachment either to Mr. Pitt or Mr. Fox. He is of opinion, that the concerns of the public would be better conducted, were they guided by men of plain dignified ſenſe and untainted honour, rather than by the counſel of charlatan orators and fungous deſkmen. In this ſentiment he is not ſingular. The preſent pamphlet arraigns in very ſevere terms the conduct of Adminiſtration, the conduct of Oppoſition, that of Lord Moira in the buſineſs of Ireland, and the behaviour of the Clergy in Scotland. There are alſo ſome very acrimonious perſonal ſtrictures on particular perſons, and amongſt the reſt, on a certain Marchioneſs and a gallant General; but how they have offended the author does not appear. On the preſent momentous ſtate of affairs this pamphlet deſerves attention.

A Sermon preached in the Church of St. John Baptiſt, Wakefield, Dec. 19, 1797 *By Richard Munkhouſe, D. D. of Queen's College, Oxford.* 8vo. 1798. Rivingtons. 1s. 6d.

From the words "Stand faſt," Dr. Munkhouſe enforces the neceſſity of attachment to the Conſtitution and Government of the Country in the preſent portentous ſeaſon. This Sermon, we are told, was favourably received from the pulpit, and ſeems to be well calculated to anſwer the deſign of the Reverend Author. In the notes are large extracts from the preſent popular performance, THE PURSUITS OF LITERATURE.

Deliverance from Enemies a Ground for Thankſgiving. A Sermon preached Dec 19. 1797, *in the Chapel of the Aſylum for Female Orphans. By William Agutter, A. M.* 8vo. 1798. Rivingtons. 6d.

Mr. Agutter deſcribes with force and effect the bleſſings which we enjoy at preſent as a nation, and the horrors which have attended French principles wherever they have been introduced. Though his picture is an animated one, it is not exaggerated.

Moral Reflections ſuggeſted by a View of London from off the Monument. By John Evans, A. M. 12mo. Croſby. 6d. 1798.

Pious but declamatory.

THEATRICAL

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 17.

THE DEVIL OF A LOVER, a Musical Farce, said to be written by Mr. Moubray, a young gentleman a student at Cambridge, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Don Wizardo,	Mr. Munden.
Captain Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Johnstone.
Pedro,	Mr. Fawcett.
Soaker,	Mr. Knight.
Clara,	Mrs. Mountain.
Duenna,	Mrs. Davenport.

The scene is laid in Spain, and the plot is taken from a German Novel, entitled "THE SORCERER."—An old dotard, who had worked himself up into a belief that he could raise spirits, has a ward who he determines to marry himself. The lady has a lover, an Irish Captain; and being informed of the time her Guardian proposed to raise the infernal spirit, introduces the Captain to personate the Devil, and by that means carries her off. She is retaken, and a new attempt is made to obtain her, which succeeds, and the piece concludes.

The music, by Mr. Atwood, had considerable merit.

The piece was injudiciously conducted, but was not destitute of wit or humour: it was, however, received with strong marks of disapprobation. A Prologue, spoken by Mr. Clarke, ridiculed the present fondness for Ghost Spectres and Devils, with some success.

POETRY.

AN ELEGY,

WRITTEN IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

THE Abbey bell now tolls the hour of One,
The drowsy porter holds the ready key,
And eager scowls (the public business done)
At mischief, and minority, and me.

Now the whole house a solemn silence wears,
While glimmering lamps emit a fainter ray;
Save where pert J—k—l clamours in my ears,
And with brisk nonsense interrupts my lay.

Save that from Palace-yard a motley band,
Inspir'd by freedom and election ale,
The self-created guardians of the land,
At Pitt, and property, and placemen rail.

Beneath this roof, to tory arts a prey,
Persuasive powers some honest brethren doom;
While others death's appointed call obey,
Their hapless laurels wither ere they bloom.

The dice-box flaunting in the face of noon,
The hustings laden with promiscuous freight,
Thelwall's shrill trumpet, and seditious tune,
No more shall snatch them from the grasp of fate.

For them no wreath the city shall afford,
No Crown and Anchor splendid feasts prepare,
No voters run to hail the *noble Lord*,
Or croud his gates, the envied bribe to share.

Oft has the Minister their power confess'd,
Joe Miller shone in Courtney's comic joke,
Reforms untried, and sorrows unredress'd,
Acquired new force, when thundering Barré spoke.

Let not stern reason mock their ceaseless pains,
Nocturnal sports, and tenements obscure;
Nor loan contractors scorn their little gains,—
What will not patriots for their cause endure?

The labour little, and the pension big,
And all that Rose, and all Dundas bestow,
Can ne'er content the state-reforming Whig,
What others build, he joys to overthrow.

Nor you, ye poor, impute to these the blame,
If still to virtue's dictates ye adhere;
Oft as you slept, some Gallic envoy came,
And pour'd seditious poison in your ear.

Faint is the joy that declamation gives,
For now, alas! these airy projects fail;
The speaker starves, whose elocution thrives,
And modern glory dwindles to a jail.

Perhaps

Perhaps in this unconſcious ſpot is plac'd
 Some heart inflam'd with more than Gallic fire,
Some patriot head, with ſanguine laurel grac'd,
 At whoſe approach virtue and peace retire.

But plunder in their reach her golden ſtore,
 Moiſten'd with widows' tears, has never thrown;
Chill fear forbad their abject ſouls to ſoar,
 Prompt to reform all vices, but their own.

Full many a knave, maintain'd by faction's hand,
 The dark unconſcious ſtreets of London bear;
Full many a zealot quits his native land,
 To breathe in Botany Bay a purer air.

Some French Coloſſus ſtriding o'er the land,
 Like Buonaparte, with deſpotic ſway;
Some Guy Faux here may hide his flaming brand,
 Some Paine the laws yet fated to obey.

The praiſe of grateful nations to command,
 The mobs' tumultuous clamours to deſpiſe;
To roll the tide of commerce through the land,
 And raiſe the fame of Albion to the ſkies,

Their lot forbad; nor circumſcrib'd alone,
 Their ſcanty virtues; but their vices vain;
Forbad to ſhake the baſis of the throne,
 And ſink the eminence they cannot gain.

The ſword of hireling armies to direct,
 The voice of ſenſe and reaſon to diſclaim,
Betray the cauſe they promis'd to protect,
 And hazard ev'n the halter for a name.

Far from a Monarch's ſmile, their idle rage
 And mad cabals ne'er gain'd the purpoſed fame;
From joyleſs youth to unreſpected age,
 The ſame their follies, and their crimes the ſame.

Yet ev'n this race relax their cautious care,
 When Bacchus gaily levels friends and foes;
And eager ruſtics pour along to ſhare
 The joys ſeptennial jollity beſtows.

Then empty names for property atone,
 Th' evaſive oath, and anſwer learnt by rote;
And many a ſecret hint around is thrown,
 To teach the rude conſtituent to vote.

For who, to ſtrict veracity a ſlave,
 The Member's privileges ere reſign'd,
The bailiff's ſubtle arts ſecure to brave,
 Nor caſt a long ſuſpicious glance behind?

T—r—y the talkative here ſpreads his toils,
 Pleas'd with the voice of Sheridan and wit;
While reaſon hallows with benignant ſmiles,
 The flow of Burke, and manly ſenſe of Pitt.

For thee who mindful of thy party's cauſe,
 Doſt in theſe lines their fallen fame relate;
If chance ſome ſlave to popular applauſe
 In diſtant ages ſhall enquire thy fate,

Haply ſome partizan may thus exclaim,
 "Oft have we ſeen him in the doubtful throng,
"With ardour catch the fleeting voice of fame,
 "And pour the tide of eloquence along.

"There at the left of yonder velvet chair,
 "That rears its ſtately canopy on high,
"He view'd his leſſening phalanx with deſpair,
 "And ſcann'd their numbers with a mournful eye.

"Fronting that youth, now ſmiling as with ſcorn,
 "Conning his arduous leſſon would he ſit,
"Now ſinking low, and now on wings upborn,
 "In all the wild exuberance of wit.

"One night we miſs'd him at a grand debate,
 "Nor at his houſe, nor Drury Lane was he,
"We ſought him early, and we ſought him late,
 "At White's, St. James's ſquare, and Bloomſbury.

"The next (O reader, tremble while you read!)
 "In doleful accents told our leader's doom,
"Sad diſappointment forc'd him to ſecede,
 "And grav'd this verſe indignant on his tomb:"

THE EPITAPH.

Here lies—ah no, a patriot never lies!
 Here reſts a man by Gallic frenzy driv'n,
To try each new, each daring enterprize,
 And giant-like, wage impious war with Heav'n.

Friend to a party, foe to regal fame,
 Misfortune ſmote him with deſerv'd diſgrace;
He gave the party all he had—a name,
 The King denied his only wiſh—a place.

No further ſeek his errors to explain,
Learn from his fate, ye ſenate-ſeeking youth,
How vain are talents, eloquence how vain!
Unaw'd by virtue, and the voice of truth.
S.

VAUCLUSE.

"The Valley of Vaucluſe is celebrated for its beauty: but how much of its fame has been owing to its having been the reſidence of Petrarch?"

——MAIS ces eaux, ce beau ciel, ce vallon enchanteur,
Moins que Petrarche et Laure interreſſoient mon cœur.
"La voila donc," diſois-je, "oui, voila cette rive
"Que Petrarche charmoit de ſa lyre plaintive.
"Ici Petrarche, a Laure exprimant ſon amour,
"Voyoit naitre trop tard, mourir trop tôt le jour.
"Retrouverai-je encore, ſur ſes rocs ſolitaires,
"De leurs chiffres unis les tendres caracteres?"
Une grotte ecartée avoit frappé mes yeux—
"Grotte ſombre, dis moi ſi tu les vis heureux?"
M'ecriois-je—Un vieux tronc bordoit-il le rivage?
Laure avoit repoſé ſous ſon antique ombrage.
Je redemandois Laure a l'Echo du vallon:
Et l'Echo n'avoit point oublié ſon doux nom.
Partout mes yeux cherchoient, voyoient Petrarche et Laure;
Et par eux ces beaux lieux ſ'embelliſſoient encore.

Quoted by Aliſon on the nature of the emotions of the ſublime and beautiful.

TRANSLATED.

——BUT not the vale, the ſpring, the ſky ſerene,
Touched, like th' inſpiring genius of the ſcene!
"Yes! here's the bank," I cried, "and here the ſtream
"Where Petrarch ſung, and Laura was the theme;
"Where, while he pour'd to her th' impaſſioned lay,
"Too late return'd, too quickly cloſ'd the day.
"Sure on theſe rocks th' enquiring eye might find,
"Trac'd by fond love, their tender names combin'd!
"Say, lone receſs!"—a ſecret grot was near—
"Say, were theſe conſtant lovers happy here?"
Shades there the ſtream a dark and rev'rend pine—
Beneath that ſhade might Laura once recline.
I call on Echo, 'mid her deep retreats,
And faithful Echo "Laura" ſtill repeats.
Petrarch and Laura blend with all around,
And breathe their int'reſt o'er the magic ground.
G. N.

LINES,

WRITTEN AT HAMPTON-COURT, HEREFORDSHIRE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1797.

LONG had this pile, deſerted and forlorn
(O'erſpread with brambles rude and horrid thorn),
Stood, of its perfect form and ſtyle bereft,
Where owls and bats their midnight orgies kept.
Here oft' were ſeen th' anceſtral heroes' ſhades,
By midnight moon, ſtalk o'er the checquer'd glades;
Here ſometimes heard the lion's awful roar,
Which bade a ſuperſtitious king * of yore
Endow a minſter and monaſtic cells,
Where *now* no cowled monk nor wailing virgin dwells.
No more theſe rooms with ſhouts and clamour ring,
No more in runic ſtrains the warriors ſing.
Once ſtern-brow'd chivalry was wont to tell
How by his arm the Painim-Caitiff fell;
His conquering ſword the portals huge obey'd,
Oped and ſet free each ſpell-enchanted maid.
But lately Taſte † and Genius † bent their way,
Theſe once proud domes and ruins to ſurvey;
At their approach the ſable thickets flew,
The ſapping ivy, moſs, and baneful yew;
They, with Vitruvian art the ſtones replace,
And the grand maſs owns more than native grace,
The trophied hall, that frown'd with nodding plumes
And hideous ſhapes that grinn'd in tap'ſtry'd rooms,

* It is ſaid a lion appeared in a viſion or dream to King Mervald, by whom he was inſtigated to found a minſter in the neighbourhood, which was thence called Leominſter.

† The noble poſſeſſors.

Yield

Yield to the works that milder ſcenes impart,
The pencil's * vivid glow and graphic art.
The roof that erſt with uncouth legends rung,
Hears notes of harmony by beauty ſung;
Or from the lyre her ſkill ſweet concords draw,
(Not ſuch as when relentleſs Edward's law
The minſtrels baniſh'd) but a heav'nly ſtrain
To mark the bleſſings of a George's reign.
Whilſt far around, the hills by nature dreſt
Unapprehenſive wave their ſylvan creſt;
No wood-nymphs' ſhrieks, nor Druids' moans upbraid
The gentle hands that their brown haunts invade;
No ruthleſs axe (the ſpendthrift's ſceptre) wounds
The aged trunks that grace the hallow'd grounds;
In purer lymph the wanton Naiads ſport,
For art with nature *here* holds equal court.
All, all his their's—ſcenes for a poet's theme,
Such as once ſang on Avon's magic ſtream.
Long may the houſehold Gods their hearths poſſeſs,
Where reigns the will, and power to eaſe diſtreſs,
And godlike charity delights to dwell,
Of whoſe good works recording fame ſhall tell.

AN AMATEUR.

TO A YOUNG LADY WHO IMAGINED THE AUTHOR DISGUSTED BY HER SEEMING NEGLECT, AFTER AN INSURMOUNTABLE BARRIER HAD BEEN OPPOSED TO THEIR MARRIAGE.

I.

RECKLESS of cenſure, negligent of praiſe,
Say, lov'd Louiſa, may thy bard impart
In artleſs, unpremeditated lays
The proud aſſertion of a faithful heart?

II.

Thy dear laſt letter, where affection wears
The garb of coy ſuſpicion, needleſs came:
Ah! truſt me, vain are all thy tender fears;
Nor fancied ſlights, nor death can quench the flame

III.

That virtue cheriſheth. For—though ſweet hope
Her firſt-born long hath buried—mid the gloom
Of cypreſs and the willow's trembling ſlope,
Love's myrtle ſprings triumphant o'er the tomb.

IV.

There ſhall it flouriſh ever. Let no hand,
No foot impertinently dare invade
The mournful mauſoleum! It ſhall ſtand
Inviolate in conſecrated ſhade.

ALEXIS.

Chelſea, March 12, 1798.

ANSWER TO UTRUM HORUM.

IF cruel pow'r the throne aſcend,
Till humbled in its grave,
We find, inſtead of virtue's friend,
Each brutal paſſion's *ſlave*.

What tho' its might the deſpot's hand
Extend from pole to pole?
True bliſs, which it can ne'er *command*,
Is centred in the ſoul.

If treach'ry, murder, force be found
In Oſmyn's ſavage reign:
His tortur'd thoughts were doubtleſs bound
In ſlav'ry's vileſt chain.

The deeds of day in dreams appear'd,
His haunted ſoul confin'd:
Can Caled's bondage be compar'd
With bondage of the mind?

The King, I hope, is prov'd a ſlave,
A far leſs eaſy thing
'Twill be, if Caius now ſhould crave
The ſlave be prov'd a King.

In *dreams*, a ſceptre Caled finds,
And graſps it with delight—
Such are the joys of human minds!
Mere viſions of the night!

ERRATUM

IN MAG. FOR JULY 1797.

And duſky-mantled *Coe* had call'd,
read
And duſky mantled *Eve* had call'd.

* Lady M. being one of the firſt dilettanti in this kingdom; there are two miniatures very aptly decorating a ſmall cabinet containing a white handkerchief ſtained with blood, with which Lord Coningſby ſtaunch'd the blood of the wound King William received at The Boyne. Theſe are miniatures of King William and Mary, in a ſtyle and heighth of finiſhing equal to any modern or ancient artiſts.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 131.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

THE Lord Chancellor presented two Messages from his Majesty, in purport, desiring the concurrence of their Lordships, in enabling his Majesty to settle a pension of 2000l. per annum each on Admirals Lords St. Vincent and Duncan, and on the two next heirs to their peerages, &c.

The Messages were forthwith taken into consideration, agreeably to the precedent of Lord Rodney's case in 1783, unanimously concurred in, and Addresses voted to his Majesty in consequence.

It was ordered by their Lordships, that the time limited for receiving Reports from the Judges upon Petitions presented for private Bills, be enlarged to the 4th of April.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The Bills on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages.

The Supplementary Militia Bill was received from the Commons, and read a first time.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

The Duke of Bedford gave notice, that on Monday he should move for the House to be summoned, for a motion which he meant to submit to their Lordships.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

The Supplementary Militia Bill was read a third time, and passed.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

The Duke of Bedford said, that notwithstanding he had failed in impressing their Lordships with the necessity for addressing his Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers, he should once more bring the subject before them; and therefore he would move for the House to be summoned on this day three weeks, or on an earlier day, if more agreeable, when he would make a motion to that effect.

Lord Grenville, for one, had no objection to meet the motion of the noble Duke, though, when he considered that his Majesty's Ministers, in one of the most arduous periods, had conducted the affairs of State to the satisfaction of the public, he was somewhat surprized that such a motion should be brought forward by his Grace. The motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Supplementary Militia Bill, and two private Bills.

The House in a Committee of Privileges heard Counsel in support of the claimant of the Beaumont peerage.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

In an Appeal from the Court of Chancery, the Duchess of Rutland and others against —— Wakeman and —— Eyres, Esq. their Lordships affirmed the decree, with 200l. costs.

The Bills on the table were read.

Mr. Dundas brought up Lords Duncan and St. Vincent's Annuity Bills, and a Bill to explain and amend a Bill relative to the Supplementary Militia, which passed this session. It was read a first, second, and third time.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the amended Supplementary Militia Bill, and two private Bills.

The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, and Earls Spencer and Chesterfield.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

THE Speaker read from a paper, which he had in his hand, the notices received by him from the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, relative to the ſtoppage of the circulation of dollars, and of the payment in caſh of the *one* and *two* pound notes.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the Houſe do, on Monday ſe'nnight, reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration the ſeveral Reports from the Select Committee of Finance. Agreed to.

The Act of laſt Seſſions, empowering his Majeſty to raiſe a Supplementary Militia, &c. having been read,

Mr. Dundas roſe: he had to move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the ſaid Act. The object of this Bill partly was alſo to aſcertain how far his Majeſty can have the power of calling out a certain portion of the militia within 21 days. That part of the Act which had juſt been read, which related to this circumſtance, had been differently underſtood by different perſons, and ſome delay and difficulty had ariſen in conſequence of it. In this Act his Majeſty was only empowered to call out one-third of the militia; but that body having ſince been reduced by a draught of 10,000 men from it to the regular regiments, it was now found expedient that his Majeſty ſhould have the power of calling out one-half. It was found neceſſary, for the ſake of the counties, that the buſineſs ſhould be done with greater expedition than hitherto; and to effect this, and prevent too great an aſſemblage of the militia, he ſhould propoſe that the men be called out in the ſubdiviſions of the counties, and there ballot for the half that is to ſerve. It would be remembered, that it was towards the cloſe of the ſittings before the receſs, a Bill was brought in for drafting that 10,000 men from the militia, and he had the ſatisfaction to ſay that the meaſure was attended with ſucceſs. But it neceſſarily occaſioned a deficiency in ſome corps, which it was now intended to ſupply by incorporating the Supplementary with the Regular militia. He did not mean to ſay, that a larger portion than one-half would at no time be called out; this would wholly depend upon the exigences of the country. In the preſent ſituation of public affairs, every meaſure of ſafety was to be taken, and the Houſe would, he was ſure, agree with him, that the preparations for our own ſecurity were to be governed conſiderably by the preparations of the enemy. But the country was not to be alarmed even at theſe preparations, nor the ſpirit in which they are made. He was convinced, that whatever might be the gaſconading of the enemy, whatever the language they held out to the people of France, whatever the alluring pictures of the wealth of this country, and their incitements to attempt invaſion for the ſake of plunder, ſtill the ſpirit of the Nation would not be appalled; Engliſhmen would not ſubmit themſelves willing ſacrifices to an inveterate, marauding foe. He ſpoke it with warmth, becauſe he ſpoke it to and with the country, that if the enemy ſhould ever be ſo mad as to attempt an invaſion, they would find a people great and wealthy, prepared and able to defend themſelves. "And (continued Mr. Dundas) our meaſures will be ſuch, that every man may lay in peace in his bed, on the faith of thoſe exertions. And ſure I am, that whenever the enemy will make ſuch an attempt, they will be overwhelmed with confuſion and deſtruction." He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill for enabling his Majeſty to call out ſuch a portion of the Supplementary Militia as may at any time be found neceſſary, and to provide the neceſſary augmentation of the corps of the Regular Militia therefrom.—Agreed to.

Mr. Dundas brought up this Bill in purſuance of his motion, which was read a firſt time.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

The Sheriffs of the City of London brought up a petition from the Lord Mayor and Corporation, praying for the continuance of the Act for preventing Frauds in the Metage of Coals, which would otherwiſe expire with the preſent ſeſſion.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The Sheriffs alſo preſented a petition againſt the Merchants' ſcheme for making Wet Docks in the Port of London, and praying to be heard by counſel againſt the ſame.

Mr. Alderman Luſhington requeſted that it may be obſerved, that the general ſenſe

ſenſe of the Corporation was by no means againſt the meaſure. The merchants were at preſent employed in the formation of a new plan. Whether that may prove more acceptable he knew not, but at all events ſome meaſure was neceſſary to repair the preſent defective ſtate of the port of London.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table, and both parties to be heard by their counſel.

Mr. Serjeant Adair brought up a petition from Mr. Macklin, of Fleet-ſtreet, ſtating that he had propoſed to diſpoſe of his Gallery of Pictures, by way of chances dependant on the enſuing State Lottery. The ſtate of the times was, however, ſuch that he could diſpoſe of no more than *one ſixth* of his whole number (2,500). The petition therefore prayed, that the deciſion of theſe chances may be poſtponed to, and depend on the State Lottery of the year 1799.

The petition was referred to a Committee.

Mr. Pitt brought up a meſſage from the King, of which the following is a copy:

"G. R.

"His Majeſty having taken into his Royal conſideration the eminent and ſignal ſervice performed by Adam Lord Viſcount Duncan, one of the Admirals of the Blue, on the Coaſt of Holland, in an engagement, in the month of October laſt, with a Dutch fleet, under the command of Admiral De Winter, not only highly honourable to himſelf, but greatly beneficial to his Majeſty's kingdoms, and being deſirous to beſtow upon the ſaid Adam Lord Viſcount Duncan ſome conſiderable and laſting mark of his royal favour, as a teſtimony of his Majeſty's approbation of the ſaid ſervice, and for this purpoſe to give and grant unto the ſaid Adam Lord Viſcount Duncan, and to the next ſucceeding heirs male of the body of the ſaid Adam Lord Viſcount Duncan, to whom the title of Viſcount Duncan ſhall deſcend, for and during their lives, a net annuity of 2000l. per annum; but his Majeſty not having it in his power to grant an annuity to that amount, or to extend the effect of the ſaid grant beyond the term of his own life, recommends it to his faithful Commons to conſider of a proper method of enabling his Majeſty to grant the ſame, and of extending, ſecuring, and ſettling ſuch annuity to the ſaid Adam Lord Viſcount Duncan, and to the two next perſons on whom the title of Viſcount Duncan ſhall deſcend, in ſuch a manner as ſhall be thought moſt effectual for the benefit of the ſaid Adam Lord Viſcount Duncan and his family."

Mr. Pitt moved, that this Meſſage may be taken into conſideration by a Committee of the whole Houſe on Monday next.—Ordered.

Mr. W. Bird moved for an account of the produce of the taxes to the 5th of January 1798; and alſo for an account of the income of, and charges upon, the Conſolidated Fund to the ſame day.—Ordered.

Mr. Mainwaring obſerved, that ſeveral petitions from the workmen and dealers in clocks and watches now lay on the table. Several had been preſented ſince the receſs. It was not his intention to enter at preſent into the ſubject matter of theſe petitions, as he underſtood that no oppoſition was intended to be made to his motion. He ſhould therefore ſimply move, that theſe petitions ſhould be referred to the conſideration of a Committee.—Ordered.

The Committee was named, and ordered to ſit to-morrow.

Mr. Pitt moved the ſecond reading of the Bill for calling out a certain portion of the Supplementary Militia. This was a meaſure the utility of which was generally acknowledged. Some objections may ariſe when the Bill came to be diſcuſſed in detail. Theſe, however, would come forward more properly in the Committee. The Bill was ordered to be committed on Monday.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Mr Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee to take his Majeſty's Meſſage into conſideration. The order was accordingly read.

Mr. Pitt, alluding to ſome circumſtances which had lately come to his knowledge, reſpecting another illuſtrious Commander, who had gained a brilliant victory in a different part of the world, propoſed to defer the conſideration of the Meſſage to Wedneſday next, in order to take both caſes into conſideration at the ſame time.

Mr. Jekyll ſaid, he preſumed that the alluſion was to Lord St. Vincent.

Mr. Pitt expreſſed his aſſent by a nod.

The motion for poſtponing the conſideration of the Royal Meſſage was put and carried.

The Supplementary Militia Bill went through the Committee.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Mr. Pitt brought up a Meſſage from his Majeſty, which was couched in the following terms:

"G.R.

"His Majeſty having taken into his royal conſideration the eminent and ſignal ſervices performed by Earl St. Vincent, Admiral of the Blue, in an engagement with the Spaniſh fleet, under the command of Admiral Don Joſeph de Cordova, on the 14th of February 1797; a ſervice not only honourable to himſelf, but highly beneficial to this kingdom; and his Majeſty being deſirous to beſtow ſome permanent mark, in teſtimony of his royal approbation, on the ſaid Admiral Earl St. Vincent, for ſuch ſignal ſervice, has determined to give and grant to the ſaid Earl St. Vincent, and to his two next ſucceeding heirs male, on whom his title ſhall deſcend, a net annuity of 2000l. But his Majeſty, not having it in his power to give or extend the ſame beyond the term of his own life, recommends to his faithful Commons to take his royal intention into conſideration, and to adopt the neceſſary meaſures to enable his Majeſty to grant, ſecure, and ſettle the above-mentioned annuity on the ſaid Earl St. Vincent, and his two next ſucceeding heirs, on whom the title ſhall devolve, in ſuch manner as ſhall be moſt effectual for their benefit."

The Meſſage was ordered to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

The Town Corporate Juriſdiction Bill went through the Committee. The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee to take into conſideration his Majeſty's Meſſages, recommending a parliamentary proviſion to be made to Admirals Earl St. Vincent and Lord Viſcount Duncan, for their diſtinguiſhed profeſſional ſervices. The exploits achieved by theſe two gallant Commanders were, he remarked, ſo ſimilar in brilliancy and importance, that he hardly knew to which the precedence ought to be given in the Committee. As Lord St. Vincent's victory claimed it in point of date, and as this was the anniverſary of that memorable event, he propoſed that the reſolution reſpecting the noble Earl ſhould have the priority. In the Committee a reſolution, reciting the heads of the meſſage, and expreſſing the readineſs of the Houſe to enable his Majeſty to carry his wiſh into effect towards Earl St. Vincent, was read.

Mr. Jekyll remarked, that the Houſe and the Public muſt feel that this was a compulſory act of gratitude. A reference to dates would ſhew how tardy Miniſters were in rewarding merit in one inſtance, and with what alacrity they could do it in another. To eſtabliſh this point, he adverted to the Addreſs of Thanks voted on the 2d of March to Lord St. Vincent, for his unparalleled victory. On that occaſion the queſtion of form was interpoſed to a propoſition for ſome ſignal mark of approbation. But when the relative of a perſon high in office diſtinguiſhes himſelf, a peerage is ſpontaneouſly granted, and before thoſe ſhoes were old in which he walked to the Houſe of Lords, a pecuniary recompence is propoſed.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, with reſpect to the tardineſs complained of in the one inſtance, and the alacrity in the other, he had only to remark, that Lord Duncan's circumſtances were known to be unequal to ſupporting the dignity of the peerage without a pecuniary proviſion at the time the title was beſtowed, but declared that he was not in poſſeſſion of the information reſpecting Lord St. Vincent's inability to ſupport the dignity, more than twenty-four hours before the communication was preſented to the Houſe.

Mr. Nicholls did not think the preſent ſituation of the country warranted the propoſition.

Mr. Dundas admitted his affinity to Lord Duncan, and aſked if it was reaſonable that a man's ſervices ſhould not be requited, becauſe he happened to be related to his Majeſty's Miniſters? He then beſtowed ſome handſome compliments on the public and private character of his Lordſhip, and declared, that unleſs he received the propoſed reward, it would be an injuſtice to the country.

Sir W. Dolben ſuggeſted the propriety of granting the penſion to the family in perpetuity.

After a few words from Mr. Jones and Mr. Pitt, in explanation, the Reſolutions were put and agreed to, *nem. con.*

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee to whom were referred the Royal Meſſages, recommending pecuniary remunerations to Admirals Earl St. Vincent and Lord Viſcount Duncan. The Reſolutions were agreed to, and Bills ordered.

The

The Order of the Day was read for the third reading of the Supplementary Militia Bill.

Sir J. Sinclair said, before the Bill was read, he wished to suggest the propriety of an alteration in the preamble. It was stated, "Whereas it is expedient to call out half of the Supplementary Militia," from this it should appear, that only part could be embodied. He knew not what information Ministers were in possession of, but from the great military preparations of the enemy, it was incumbent upon us to be prepared for an effectual resistance, if they should attempt to carry their menaces into execution. To leave it open therefore to call out the *whole*, he should propose that the words *may be* should be subscribed for the word *is*.

The Bill was then read a third time, after which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the Order for taking into consideration the different Reports of the Committee of Finance on Monday next, should be enlarged to Wednesday.

Ordered.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Mr. Rose brought up the Bills for settling and securing the annuities agreed to by the House on Admirals Earl St. Vincent and Lord Duncan, which were severally read the first time.

The Quarantine Bill was brought in and read the first time.

Mr. Rose moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on Monday next, to consider the propriety of bringing in a Bill to repeal so much of the said Acts as relates to the Duty on Gold and Silver used in the manufacture of Watch Cases.

An Estimate of the Navy Debt, as it stood on the 31st of December 1797, was ordered to be laid on the table.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Macklin's Lottery Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Serjeant Adair stated, that unless the Bill was passed before the drawing of the Lottery, Mr. Macklin, for whose benefit this Bill was intended, would be utterly ruined. He therefore moved, that the Bill should be committed on Monday next, though it was always usual that a longer space should intervene between the second reading and the Committees upon private Bills.

The motion was agreed to.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Lord Duncan's and Earl St. Vincent's Annuity Bills were read a second time, and committed.

Chilton Inclosure Bill was read a first time.

The Corporation Causes, and Macklin's Lottery Bills, were reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

A petition from the Commissioners of the Tower Sewers was presented against the London Docks' Bill, and ordered to be heard on the second reading of the Bill.

The Resolutions of the Committee of Supply were reported, and agreed to.

An Account of Regulations in Offices made by the Treasury was presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

The House, in a Committee, went through the Land Tax Commissioners' Bill, and ordered it to be reported.

The Order of the Day was read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee for the consideration of certain duties, imposed by two Acts of his present Majesty, on Gold and Silver Manufactured Plate.

Mr. Rose said, the produce of the tax on Plate thus manufactured was no object to Government, whilst its remission was stated to be a great relief to the trade.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee. The Resolution was, "That the Duties on Gold and Silver Plate, manufactured into Watch cases, shall cease and determine." The Resolution to be reported to-morrow.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

The Committees on Earl St. Vincent's and Lord Duncan's Annuity Bills went through, and ordered them to be reported.

Three accounts from the Treasury, and two accounts from the Navy Office were presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

Macklin's Lottery Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Petition for Kennet and Avon Canal was presented, and a Bill ordered.

Mr. Rose moved for leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the Act of last Sessions for regulating the Distilleries in Scotland, which was agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Wilbraham Bootle moved, that the Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Election Treating Act should be postponed to this day fortnight.

Mr. C.

Mr. C. Dundas suggested the propriety of deferring the order one month, on account of the Assizes, which would oblige several Gentlemen, who might wish to deliver their sentiments, to be in the country.

Mr. Tierney thought it would be better to commit the Bill this day week, and to fix a distant day for the consideration of the Report. The original motion was withdrawn, and the Committee on the Bill ordered for this day week.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day on the Reports of the Committee of Finance; which being read,

He moved, that the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Treasury had in consequence of such Reports be referred to the same Committee.—Ordered.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of all these proceedings.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then observed, that the proceedings which had been had upon the subject now before the Committee were necessarily of great length. There were many things which must hereafter come before the House for discussion. Many other things had been under the regulation of Executive Government, and arrangements made, agreeing in general with the opinions and suggestions of these Committees. There were not many points that would require the intervention of Parliament to carry the suggestions of the Committee into effect; at least he should not have many of them to bring forward now. He should only move some of the points that had been suggested by the Committee; and here he must observe, that after the Bills for which he should move were brought in, Gentlemen would have an opportunity of discussing the points better than could be done at present. That to which he now chiefly referred was to be found in the Fourth Report: the first part related to general finance, of which he did not at present mean to take any notice. The part to which he wished to draw the attention of the Committee related to the necessity of making some Parliamentary regulations with regard to public offices; and his chief object was to give a Parliamentary sanction to the suggestions of the Committee upon that subject, many parts of which had been already carried into execution by Executive Government, they having power to do so without legislative authority. Much of the plan of the Committee had been put in a train during the last fourteen years; but there was some modification of offices which had been deemed adviseable by the Committee that could not be carried into effect without legislative authority, and therefore it became necessary for him to move for leave to bring in Bills for these purposes. Few of these measures were expected to be of immediate public benefit, but they were expected to be hereafter beneficial to a considerable extent. They differed perhaps from some parts of the Reports of the Committee, but in general they were in conformity to such Reports. He should move that leave be given to bring in a Bill to abolish certain offices in the Customs, and for regulating others, &c. He said it had been long under consideration to abolish certain fees, and to introduce some regulations instead of them at the Customs; but he apprehended that the question would be attended with considerable difficulty, and he was extremely doubtful whether any mode could be found that would be more satisfactory to the Merchants than the mode now adopted. For that reason no arrangement had hitherto been attempted to be made; nor had he at present any thing to propose upon that head. He had heard a great deal, and many plans had been submitted upon that subject; but he had not yet been able to form a decided opinion upon any of them.

Another measure was relative to the Customs and other Offices, upon which he had a proposition to submit to the Committee, which was, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to abolish the unnecessary number of holidays at the Customs and other public offices, and for enforcing the personal attendance of certain officers belonging thereto."

Another measure was, one also founded on the Report of the Committee; it was an alteration of the mode of collecting the revenue on the article of salt. This he proposed doing by transferring the management of that duty to the management of the Officers of Excise.

Another measure was, one that was more of a question of police perhaps than any other, he meant some better regulation with regard to hawkers and pedlars.

He then moved for leave to bring in the different Bills, the object of which he

he had thus shortly opened, and leave was given for each in its order.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then said, that the next object he had to submit, was one that related to the Land Tax and the Assessed Taxes of Scotland. He moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to provide for the more speedy collection and remittance of the Land Tax and Assessed Taxes in Scotland

Sir John Sinclair said, he entertained doubts whether this motion would answer any good purpose, or whether it contained all that ought to be specified in order to attain the object which the Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to have in view. This, however, was not his chief reason for rising; what he wanted chiefly to know was, whether the Finance Committee was to be revived or not?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he had not submitted all he had to submit to this Committee. The Hon. Baronet might have collected from what he said, that he should have some motion to that effect, and it happened singularly enough, that he held now in his hand a motion to revive that Committee. He stated that few of the objects comprised in the Reports of the Committee were such as to require Parliamentary provision; that most of them might be well managed under the regulation which had been adopted by Executive Government, and that some of these regulations had already been carried into effect. How far others that had been suggested might need improvement, he would not presume to determine; but when they came to be laid before the House, every Gentleman would have an opportunity of delivering his opinion upon them, and the House would undoubtedly supply any unintentional omissions of the Executive Government: and an opportunity would be given to the Committee to suggest any further improvements that might appear to them to be practicable. In order to keep this matter before the House, he meant, after this Resolution should be disposed of, to move, that the Chairman be directed to move the House for leave to sit again.

The question was then put and carried.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a motion for the revival of the Select Committee of Finance, which was agreed to.

The House being resumed, Mr. Hobart reported the Resolutions, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The Finance Committee being nominated, it consisted of the same names as the former. Mr. Sheridan's being the last upon the list.

Mr. Wilberforce doubted the propriety of suffering the name of any Member who had seceded from the House upon any Committee, because it was important that none should be nominated upon such Committees but those who were likely to do their duty.

The question being put, that these be the names of the Committee,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that if it should appear there was a deficiency of attendance, the House possessed, and would exercise the power of substituting other Members for those who absented themselves. But it did not appear to him to be necessary to make any alteration in a Committee whose Report gave so much satisfaction. But as to those who chose to absent themselves, he could only say it was utterly impossible for any Gentleman, consistently with the duty he owed to his constituents, to absent himself; and as impossible for him to say in that House that he would not attend it, without being subject to the censure of the House. Whether any thing of that kind had been said any where else was not then to be inquired into. The House could not be guided by any rumour of secession. As to some of the Members of the Committee, their absence was unavoidable, for they were upon military duty. He did not think that there would be any material deficiency of attendance of the Committee, and therefore he did not move for any additional names.

The question was then put and carried.

The House agreed to go into a Committee of the whole House on Monday se'nnight, to consider further of the Report of the Committee of Finance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of Ways and Means for raising a Supply. The House having resolved itself accordingly,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had now to move for the usual sum to be raised on Exchequer Bills, that was, he proposed the same sum as was granted last Session of Parliament. The particulars of this motion he would state to the Committee. From the circumstances of the country he had thought it proper to defer the opening the Ways and Means

Means for raiſing the Supply for ſome weeks, for which there were various reaſons. There was reaſon for thinking that leaving this matter open for a time may render a Loan leſs neceſſary than it would otherwiſe be. The liberality and public ſpirit which had already diſplayed itſelf, and the ſpirit which had already been manifeſted, and which he truſted would ſoon ſpread all over the kingdom, was of a very flattering nature, and he thought it adviſable to give time for the operation of that ſpirit before he opened the Ways and Means for raiſing the Supplies of the year. Another reaſon was, that by the delay he propoſed in this reſpect, an opportunity would be had to ſee the effect of the late Aſſeſſed Taxes, by allowing the time for the firſt inſtalment to paſs before the Ways and Means were opened. He then moved a Reſolution, "That three millions be raiſed on Exchequer Bills."

Sir John Sinclair ſaid, he doubted the policy of this meaſure. If there were any circumſtances that rendered it probable that money would be leſs ſcarce hereafter than it was at preſent, then the poſtponing the Ways and Means would be a wiſe meaſure; but he apprehended the contrary, and therefore the Miniſter might have reaſon to repent of this delay. He complained of the complex manner in which the public finances were brought forward. In former times the whole income and expenditure of the Country were brought on together, ſo that both could be ſeen at a view; but by this complex mode of proceeding, the finance of the country could not be well underſtood. This was a new confuſion in our accounts, and he muſt object to this Reſolution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that he believed there never was a period in the hiſtory of this country in which the ſubject of finance had been rendered ſo acceſſible to every underſtanding as the preſent period. True it was that in former times the matter was laid before the Houſe at one time, but that did not imply that they were clearer on that account; and in reality they were ſo far from being ſo, that they were intelligible only to thoſe who had made finance the whole ſtudy of their lives. The reaſon why he ſtated theſe things more than once, was for the purpoſe of explaining each article under its own particular head; and it was ſingular that the Hon. Baronet, who complained of the confuſion of our finances, ſhould be againſt a ſyſtem that had explanation for its object.

The Reſolution was then put and carried.

The Report of Lord Duncan and Earl St. Vincent's Annuity Bill was brought up, read, and agreed to, after which the Bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, if then engroſſed.

A Bill was ordered to be brought in purſuant to the Reſolution of a Committee relative to the Scotch Diſtillery. It is to be a temporary meaſure only. Some letters upon this ſubject directed to Mr. Roſe and the Officers of the Treaſury from the Collectors in Scotland, were ordered to be laid before the Houſe.

Sir John Sinclair brought up a petition from the Board of Agriculture, which was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Roſe brought up a Bill to repeal the late duty impoſed upon gold and ſilver uſed for watch caſes. Read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

The other orders were deferred.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

The Bill for permitting the importation of ſalt from Portugal in neutral bottoms was brought in and read a firſt time, as were the Bill for the abolition of ſuperfluous Offices in the Cuſtoms, the Bill for reducing the number of Holidays at the Public Offices, and the Scotch Diſtillery Bill.

Earl St. Vincent's and Lord Duncan's Annuity Bills were read a third time, and paſſed *nem. con.*

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and a Bill was ordered to enable his Majeſty to raiſe three millions on Exchequer Bills.

The Solicitor General gave notice, that on Monday next he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the enemy from drawing any reſources from this country through the medium of the United Provinces.

Mr. Baker moved for an account of the proceedings of the Admiralty and Tranſport Boards, and of the Sick and Hurt Office, with reſpect to the treatment of French priſoners of war.

Mr. Roſe ſeconded the motion.

An account was then moved for, of the expences incurred by the priſoners of war, from the commencement of the war, together with the daily or weekly allowance to each individual: alſo an account of the rations iſſued daily by the Com-

Commissioners for French prisoners, up to the 1st of February; and a copy of instructions to Captain Coates, relative to the regulations of English prisoners in France. Agreed to.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. Huskisson moved, That there be laid before the House extracts from the letters and correspondence respecting the detention and confinement of Sir Sidney Smith, and the negotiation entered into by the two countries respecting prisoners of war.

Captain Berkeley seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF you think the following Account of the Cape of Good Hope, so far as relates to the Salubrity of the Climate, worth inserting in your useful Publication, please to give it a place. It is an Extract from the First Part of an Inquiry into the Causes which produce Disease among the Troops at the Cape of Good Hope, with a View of discovering the most effectual Means of Prevention. By Mr. Stewart Henderson, Apothecary to his Majesty's Forces at the Cape.

Your's,

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

TRAVELLERS, who have visited this part of Africa for the purpose of investigating the natural history of the country, speak with rapture of the salubrity of its air, and natural productions. I think it will be found, upon inquiry, to merit the most favourable opinion with respect to them. The face of the country, for a considerable distance (except the land which forms the Cape) is rather low, but open and well cultivated, of a sandy and marly soil, which soon absorbs the rain, thereby preventing those noxious exhalations, which are so productive of sickness in hot climates. The air, except a few months, may be called temperate; the atmosphere is seldom loaded with moisture, but possesses a degree of elasticity not often felt in any other country. And although Farenheit's thermometer, during the summer months, ranges from 80 to 90, and frequently a considerable variation is suddenly experienced, yet from the dryness of the atmospheric air, and a brisk circulation of it being kept up by the prevailing South-east winds, the constitution suffers little from relaxation. Invalids from India, labouring under complaints of debility, the effect of great heat, soon recover their strength here, by the temperate and bracing air of the winter months. And as a further proof of its salubrity, the florid and healthy looks we perceive in the Dutch inhabitants, especially those who live in the country, and are not enervated by luxury and indolence. Though it is remarked that there are not many instances of longevity among them, in a great measure owing to their habits and manner of life, yet they are happily exempt from many of those endemic and epidemic diseases which rage in other parts of the world, and annually carries off great numbers. The small-pox, measles, remittent and intermittent fever, and that most fatal of all diseases the jail, hospital, or ship-fever, which destroys so many of the human species in every part of Europe, are never generated here; and are unknown but when introduced, which, unfortunately for the natives, has sometimes happened. We likewise find that neither the inhabitants or officers are attacked with the diseases which prevail among the soldiers; and it is a singular circumstance, that not an officer of the army or navy has died of disease contracted here, since the British forces arrived at the Cape; which I think clearly proves, that no noxious quality exists in the air of this country, which has been by some imagined, and erroneously blamed, as the cause of the malignity of the disorders, and the many deaths that have occurred in the General Hospital. We must therefore look for other causes than those assigned.

The natural productions for the use of man perhaps exceed in variety most parts of the world. At that season of the year when great heat prevails, nature has made ample provision to lessen its influence on the human body, by the abundance of sweet acid fruits, which instinct and our reason dictate the use of. Upon the

the whole, considering its situation, climate, and natural productions, so far from being deemed unhealthy, it may more properly, in my opinion, be stiled the Montpellier of the Southern Hemisphere.

After enumerating the causes of disease, and pointing out the means of prevention, he concludes with observing, that by attention to cleanliness, ventilation, proper diet, cloathing, bedding, and preventing the use of ardent spirits, the most beneficial and salutary effects would doubtless be produced in a country where the climate is so favourable to health; and I think is proved to have little or no share in occasioning the diseases which are so destructive to the troops.

Cape Town, Good Hope,
Dec. 16, 1797.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 6, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, the 20th of Jan. 1798.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE Letters from the Captains of L'Aigle, Alcmene, and Mercury, Speedy, and King's Fisher sloops, reciting the captures of French and Spanish privateers, made by the ships and sloops under their commands. The judgment displayed by Capt. Pierrepont, joined to his spirited conduct, and that of the Officers and crew of his Majesty's sloop King's Fisher, in the action with the Betsey, does credit to them, and honour to his Majesty's arms; and the activity of all the cruizers under my command is worthy of commendation.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

L'Aigle, at Sea, Jan. 5.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, on the 4th inst. off the coast of Corunna, I chaced and captured a French privateer ship, of 20 guns and 90 men; been out eight days from l'Orient; she is coppered, and a fast sailer; not made any capture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHA. TYLER.

Earl St. Vincent, &c.

Alcmene, at Sea, Jan. 9.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of informing your Lordship, that the Buonaparte French privateer, carrying two guns, some swivels, and 40 men, was last evening chaced by the squadron under my command, and captured, after a few hours chace, by his Majesty's ship Lively; she has been out nine days from Cadiz, without taking any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. HOPE.

Admiral the Earl St. Vincent.

His Majesty's Ship Mercury, at Sea, Jan. 15, 1798.

MY LORD,

I HAD the honour to acquaint you, in my letter of the 6th inst. of having captured Le Benjamin French ship privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux. I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that this morning, Cape Finisterre bearing East half North 40 leagues, we discovered two sail to leeward, and, upon chacing them, soon found they were armed vessels. They continued near together until the Mercury came almost within gunshot of the sternmost, intending, as I supposed, to support each other; but, upon being close pressed, they steered different courses, and I was enabled to come up with only one of them, after a chace of eight hours, who fired a few shot, and struck his colours. She proves to be Les Trois Sœurs French brig privateer, belonging to Rochelle, pierced for 18 guns, but mounting 16 six-pounders, and 100 men, copper-bottomed, sails remarkably well, and only five days out of port on her first cruize.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. ROGERS.

To the Earl St. Vincent.

Speedy, off Oporto, Jan. 4.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's sloop Speedy, having under convoy the brigantine Sally and Active, to see them clear of the

the coast from the Spanish row-boats, captured, on the 1st inst. 15 leagues West of Viana, La Oliva, a Spanish schooner privateer, mounting 4 carriage guns and 12 swivels, and manned with 40 men; she is new, and coppered, out from Vigo ten days, and has not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HUGH DOWNMAN.

Earl St. Vincent.

King's Fisher, Tagus, Jan. 12.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the morning of the 8th instant, the Burlings bearing East, distant 50 leagues, at day light we discovered a ship in our weather quarter, and soon after perceived her to bear up and stand towards us; at nine we tacked, and at half past she hoisted French colours, and began firing, which we returned as we passed on different tacks, but at too great a distance to do much execution; she then wore: finding we could not weather her as I wished, we shortened sail for her to get abreast of us, when we began to engage, and continued for an hour and a quarter; falling little wind, and our jib-boom being carried away, she shot a-head of us, and endeavoured to make off, crouding all sail, and firing her stern chacers. Having got out another jib-boom, and the wind freshening, at one P. M. we were enabled to renew the action, which was continued for half an hour, when she struck She is called La Betsey, a ship privateer, fitted out at Bourdeaux, copper-bottomed, pierced for 20 guns, and mounting only 16 six-pounders, and had on board 118 men, one of whom was killed; the first and second Captain and six seamen wounded; the second Captain and three seamen since dead of their wounds. She had been out fifteen days, but made no capture.

The damages sustained by the King's Fisher in hull, sails, and rigging, are trifling; and I am happy to add, that one man only is slightly wounded.

I beg to express my entire approbation of the steadiness and good conduct of the Officers and ship's company during the action, and have the honour to be, &c.

CH. H. PIERREPONT.

Earl of St. Vincent, &c.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, River Tagus, Jan. 20, 1798.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE a letter I have received from Captain Williams, Commander of his Majesty's store ship the Gorgon, whose judgment, in bearing away for Lisbon upon the intelligence he had obtained, merits my full approbation; and you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with his subsequent success.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

His Majesty's Ship Gorgon, Tagus, Jan. 16.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the pleasure of acquainting your Lordship, that at half past noon, on Saturday the 13th, in lat. 46 deg. 9 min. long. 7 deg. 33 min. Cape Finisterre bearing S. 20 W. distance about seventy leagues, I fell in with and retook the Ann brig, of Dartmouth, bound from Newfoundland to Lisbon. She had been taken fifteen days by a French privateer; and, whilst exchanging people, another brig, under National colours, bore down upon us, who, after a few shot being fired at her, struck to his Majesty's ship under my command; she proves to be Le Henri, a French privateer, from Nantes, carrying 14 guns, and 108 men; she had thrown five of her guns overboard, had been out five days, and taken nothing. I immediately ordered my first Lieutenant Archbald, with Mr. Tritton and sixteen other supernumeraries belonging to L'Aigle, to take possession of her, and proceed in company with me to Lisbon, where I have the additional pleasure to inform your Lordship she is safe arrived, and have every reason to expect the brig will shortly join us.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RICH. WILLIAMS.

To the Earl of St. Vincent, &c.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 28th ult.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that I this day, in company with his Majesty's ship Cambrian, captured the French

French ſhip privateer L'Heureuſe Nouvelle; of 22 guns, and 130 men, from Breſt thirty-ſix days, in which time they had taken nothing but a large ſhip, an American, called the Providence, loaded with ſugar and cotton, which I am in hopes of retaking, having left the Cambrian in chace of her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. PELLEW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 13, 1798.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels on the Coaſt of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, the 26th of Jan. 1798.

I ENCLOSE an Extract of a Letter from Captain Digby, of his Majeſty's ſhip Aurora, relative to the capture of a Spaniſh ſchooner letter of marque, from Luguira.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Digby, of his Majeſty's Ship Aurora, to Admiral Earl of St. Vincent, dated the 26th of Jan. 1798.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that I captured on the 17th inſtant, to the weſtward of Cape Finiſterre, La Caſualided Spaniſh letter of marque, ſchooner rigged, mounting 6 guns and 17 men, Don Yſidro Orneze, Commander: 47 days from Caraccas, with a cargo of cocoa.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 13, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingſmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels on the Coaſt of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Cork, the 4th inſt.

SIR,

PLEASE to lay before my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty the accompanying letter to me from Captain Fraſer, of his Majeſty's ſhip Shannon, giving account of his having captured, off Cape Clear, on the 2d inſt. a large French ſhip privateer, mounting 24 guns and 150 men, with which he arrived here laſt evening.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Shannon, Cove of Cork, Feb. 3.

SIR,

I BEG to acquaint you, that yeſterday, at three P. M. being ſix or eight leagues to the ſouthward of Cape Clear, with his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, I ſaw and gave chace to a ſhip in the N. E. She at firſt hoiſted Engliſh colours, but on the Shannon's firing a ſhot towards her, ſhe hauled them down, and hoiſted the National flag, and fired her ſtern chacers, continuing to do ſo (without effect) until the Shannon's ſhot fell far beyond her, when ſhe ſtruck her colours, and brought to at five P. M.

She is called Le Duguay Trouin, a privateer of St. Malo, commanded by Citizen Legue, mounting twenty-four ſix-pounders, ſeveral of which were thrown overboard during the chace, and armed with 150 men.

She ſailed from St. Malo the 3d of November, but having been forced into the river Benois, in Brittany, by bad weather, ſhe had been only eight days from thence; ſhe had taken nothing until early in the morning of the day I fell in with her, when ſhe captured the Wilding, of Liverpool, Henry Ward, maſter, from Jamaica, 23 of whoſe crew I found on board her. I have to regret the extreme hazineſs of the weather all day, which prevented any object from being ſeen at more than four or five miles diſtance, otherwiſe I think I muſt have ſeen and recaptured that ſhip; but it blowing very freſh at weſt, it was late in the night before the prize could be ſecured and the priſoners ſhifted, which having done, I thought it neceſſary, from the number on board, and the ſtate of the Shannon's rigging, which had ſuffered much in the late gales, to proceed for this port.

Le Duguay Trouin is 112 feet long on the gun deck, and 30 feet broad; ſhe is very well found in every thing as a privateer, and ſails faſt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. FRASER.

Vice-Admiral Kingſmill, Cork.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 17, 1798.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingſmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels on the Coaſt of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Cork, the 9th inſt.

I REQUEST you will lay before their Lordſhips the accompanying letter to me from Lord A. Beauclerk, giving an account of his having captured and brought in here Le Mars, of Nantes, a new coppered ſhip privateer, mounting 16 guns and 220 men,

Dryad,

Dryad, Cork Harbour, Feb. 9.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 4th inst. at five A. M. Cape Clear N. E. twenty leagues, I captured Le Mars, a stout fast-sailing privateer, from Nantes, pierced for 20 guns, and mounted 12 twelves, 2 eighteens, and 2 twelve pound carronades, with 222 men; had been out 49 days, and not captured any thing.

I am, &c.

A. BEAUCLERK.

Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Cork.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 20, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 16th instant.

YOU will herewith receive, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter from Captain Durham, of his Majesty's ship Anson, stating his having captured Le Jason ship privateer, of Nantes, coppered, mounting 12 guns, and 108 men.

You will also receive a letter from Captain Herbert, of his Majesty's ship Amelia, dated the 14th inst. stating his having captured La Branche d'Olive, a French merchant brig, laden with flour, beef, wine, and brandy; and with his having fallen in with a small convoy in the Passage du Raz, and captured Le Cultivateur de Rochelle brig, and an armed chasse marée; but the latter having struck upon a rock, he was obliged to destroy her.

I am, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Anson, at Sea, Feb. 8.

MY LORD,

I BEG leave to acquaint your Lordship, that I have this day captured Le Jason French privateer, of 12 guns and 108 men, belonging to Nantes, copper-bottomed, out two days, and made no captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. C. DURHAM.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

Amelia, Plymouth Sound, Feb. 14.

MY LORD,

I HAVE to inform your Lordship of the arrival of his Majesty's ship Amelia here this morning. Your Lordship will from Captain Stirling have heard of my parting from him in a heavy gale of wind, on the 31st ult. As soon as the weather made it possible I returned off Ushant, according to my orders. I made a night attempt to destroy a man of war, brig, and cutter, just to the northward of Point St. Matthew's, but quitted it almost immediately, finding from their situation it was impossible to effect it. At dark I came to an anchor off the Cap-du-Cherri, and sent all the boats armed close into Point St. Matthew's, in hopes of taking part of the convoy under the protection of the vessels above-mentioned, if they attempted to go into Brest that night. One boat, however, only fell in with and captured La Branche d'Olive, a French merchant brig, of about 170 tons, laden with flour, beef, wine, and brandy. The next day, having seen her safe to the northward of Ushant, I got in by dark close to Point du Raz, and at day-light saw a convoy, of one brig and some chasse marées, under protection of a small lugger, coming through the passage. The lightness of the wind enabled the lugger and most of the chasse marées to escape, but the brig Le Cultivateur de Rochelle, and an armed chasse marée, Le St. Pierre's, were captured. The latter, having struck on a rock in the passage, I was obliged to destroy her, having taken out of her part of her cargo, consisting of officer's baggage.

The brig is about 133 tons, laden with brandy, wine, and groceries.

I am, my Lord, &c.

CHARLES HERBERT.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 24, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K.B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, the 31st of Jan. 1798.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE a letter from Captain Rogers, of his Majesty's ship the Mercury, acquainting me with his having captured La Constance French privateer, of 18 guns, the third taken by that ship since her arrival from Newfoundland.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

His Majesty's Ship Mercury, at Sea, Jan. 25.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that this day at noon, the Bur-

Burlings bearing S. E. 42 leagues, I fell in with La Constance French brig privateer, belonging to Nantes, which I captured after a chace of five hours; she is a remarkable fine vessel, pierced for 18 guns, but has only 12 six and nine-pounders on board, and 96 men, copper-bottomed, quite new, sails very fast, and is only ten days from Nantes, on a cruize off the Western Islands.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. ROGERS.

Earl St. Vincent, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 27, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Charles Stirling, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Jason, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 23d of Feb. 1798.

SIR,

HIS Majesty's ship under my command this day captured Le Coureur, a corvette belonging to the Government of France, and commanded by the Officers of the Navy, but lent to the Merchants for a privateer; she mounts 24 guns, and has 150 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHA. STIRLING.

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Hague, Feb. 10.

Several Representatives have declared that they cannot sign the declaration required of them; so that now no less than sixty-three have resigned their seats.

The *Constituent Assembly*, for by that name the Convention is now called, has abolished all the provisional Administrations by the decree of Unity, of Sovereignty, and Territory; so that we are no longer Hollanders or Utrechters, but appertain equally to the Batavian Republic.

The French head-quarters will for the future be at the residence of General Joubert, for whom Government has hired the hotel formerly occupied by the Prussian Envoy. General Joubert is Commander in Chief of the French and Batavian troops, but cannot send the latter out of the country without the consent of the Constituent Assembly.

All the Commanders of the French troops in the Republic have received orders to carry into execution the decrees of the Constituent Assembly, which unites in itself all power.

The Members of the Constituent Assembly wear a tri-coloured scarf, on which are embroidered the arms of the French Republic.

The Ministers under the orders of the Executive Directory will be in number six, viz. A Minister for Foreign Affairs; another for Internal Affairs; the Ministers of Justice, the Finances, War, and the Marine. All public Officers must take the oath of hatred to the Stadtholdership, Aristocracy, Federalism, and Anarchy.

The principles of our new Constitution, according to the late decrees, are to be the abolition of the respective sovereignty of the provinces, and of the feudal system; the exclusion of the Orange party, and the enemies of the Sovereignty of the People, from the right of voting for ten years after the acceptance of the Constitution; a plan of a new system of finance, founded on the relative abilities of individuals; the abolition of provincial quotas; (the Executive Government will fix the imposts, subject to the ratification of the Legislative Body;) the separation of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Powers; an annual responsibility for the public expenditure; a strict alliance with the French Republic, &c.

On the 5th inst. the Directory completed the new organization of the Provincial Administrations. In the province of Holland, not only the 55 Members of the late Provincial Administrations, but the 28 Members of the Provincial Committee have been set aside; and in their stead one body only appointed, consisting of 20 Members, with Citizen Hovens, of Haerlem, for their President. These are all tried men, whose political principles are known to be perfectly agreeable to the new system. They have received instructions from the Directory, contained in twenty-five articles. Their authority is, however, in every thing entirely subordinate to that of the Directory. Their function is to maintain order and tranquillity in the Province of Holland; to collect the imposts, which, till the new Constitution shall be completed, will remain on the former footing; to pay the pensions charged on the Province until further considerations and directions. They are all required to take the oath of hatred to the Stadtholdership, Aristocracy, Federalism, and Anarchy. They may employ military force in case of necessity, but must give immediate notice to the Directory; and they may immediately set aside from their office all Magistrates who

who are inactive, or disinclined to the present system. The great power entrusted to them has caused a considerable sensation, and greatly alarmed many persons.

The National Assembly has decreed, that those who have resigned their seats as Representatives, shall be considered as having lost the confidence of the Constituent Assembly, and of the Batavian people.

The Batavian Constituent Assembly has fixed its new Government on Constitutional bases. The bases are as follows:

"The abolition of the Division into Provinces. The consolidation of the debts of the different Provinces. The abolition of the Feudal System.

"The separation of the Church from the State. No Corporation to have any regulations contrary to the laws of the Republic.

"The exclusion of all the friends of the House of Orange from the right of voting, and also of the enemies to the power of the people, and to the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, for the space of ten years. This exclusion to be exactly defined, that no scope may be left for arbitrary decisions.

"The formation of a Democratic Representative Republic, by the establishment of a Legislative Body, consisting of two Councils, and by the establishment of an Executive Power, consisting of Five Members, acting by their subordinate agents.

"The investment in the National Treasury of all the public revenues of every kind and description.

"The formation of a new Plan of Finance, founded on the relative abilities of every citizen.

"The abolition of all the Provincial Quotas.

"The Executive Power to furnish every year the state of the expences, both ordinary and extraordinary. The Legislative Bodies to examine into these accounts, for the purpose of granting or rejecting them by a formal decree.

"The Commissioners of the Treasury to be named by the Executive Power. Those of the Chamber of Accounts by the Legislative Body.

"The territory of the Republic to be divided into a convenient number of departments.

"There shall be a distinct division between the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial Powers.

"Commissaries from the Executive Power to watch over the Administrative and Judicial Authorities.

"A High National Court to be formed, to judge of the offences which may be committed by the Members of the Legislative Assemblies, and of the Executive Power, in their respective functions.

"The formation of a Court of Judges of the Peace, whose interference may conciliate the contending parties previous to their entering on a suit at law.

"A reform of the Civil and Penal Codes, and new Laws to be framed for this purpose, at the least within the terms of three years.

"The right of petitioning individually, to be granted to every citizen. The Popular Societies to be united with the Constitutional Circles.

"The Revision of the Constitutional Act after the term of five years. The subsequent periods of revision to be decided by the Constitution.

"The Organization of a National Guard throughout the Republic.

"An annual account to be publicly given by the Administrators of the National Funds.

"An oath to be unavoidably taken of hatred to the Stadtholderian Government, to Federalism, Aristocracy, and Anarchy, by all persons employed by the Government.

"No power to have a right to interfere with the Banks in the different cities of the Republic. They shall be considered as sacred pledges and supports of the credit of the Republic.

"Institutions to be established for public instruction in the arts and sciences, and also for the encouragement of commerce, navigation, agriculture, manufactures, fisheries, &c."

The last article of this Code, which consists of twenty-eight, states,

"That there shall be a strict union between the French and the Batavian Republics, in such a manner, that the latter, though considered as completely free, can entertain no political or commercial connection with the enemies of France; and that, in future, the two Republics shall consider the cause of either as a common cause."

Rastadt, Feb. 3. The following is the answer of the French Ministers to the note of the Deputation of the Empire, in which they declared that they could not agree to the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, and that the indemnification proposed for the powers who have possessions

ſeſſions on the left bank of the Rhine, at the expence of thoſe on the right, and the ſecularization of the Electorates or Biſhoprics, is impracticable. It concludes with entreating the French Miniſters to propoſe more reaſonable baſes in the following words:

"The Deputation of the Empire has been compelled formally to admit that the Republic *would not acquire a conſiderable acceſſion* of power and greatneſs by the acquiſition of the Trans-Rhinane provinces, either in reſpect of their extent, their language, their cuſtoms, and their modes of thinking. From this obſervation it indiſputably follows, that it is not from a deſire of aggrandizement that the French Republic deſires the boundary of the Rhine, and that its demand reſts upon a baſis much more forcible, upon a motive common to the two powers, that of providing by invariable boundaries for their future tranquillity.

"Such is the object at preſent to be ſettled, and not that ſeries of queſtions which the Deputation of the Empire endeavours to ſubſtitute in the room of the true object of diſcuſſion. The underſigned ſhall add only a ſingle reflection, and it is, that the prompt acceſſion to the demand of the French Republic, the ſubſequent examination of the acceſſory queſtions, and the concluſion of a ſolid peace will remove all pretext for mutual complaints. This is the true way to prove that we reſpectively wiſh in reality, and not in appearance, to put a period to the calamities of war."

TREILHARD and BONNIER,
Members Plenipotentiary of the
French Republic.

Jan. 29, *Year* 6.

To this the Deputation returned an anſwer, in which they aſcribed the war to the aggreſſion of the French, and hope the Directory will ſee the importance of their objections.

REVOLUTION IN ROME.

The Directory have ſent a meſſage to the Councils, on the ſubject of the late events in Rome. This meſſage details the events which have characteriſed the preſent Revolution. It expatiates upon the crimes of the Popes, Cardinals, and Prieſts, who have for 1400 years formed the Theocratic Government of Rome, which in proſperity and adverſity was uniformly perfidious.

The Roman people declare, in their act of Sovereignty, publiſhed on the 27th Pluvioſe, that it is their wiſh to preſerve the religion which they venerate and practiſe, and to leave untouched the dignity and ſpiritual authority of the Pope. They farther declare, that their Repreſentatives ſhall provide in a ſuitable manner for his maintenance, and the ſafety of his perſon ſhall be ſecured by the National Guards.

On the 2d Ventoſe, at four in the morning, the Pope left Rome; he was followed by a guard, and treated with the reſpect due to his age. A Proviſory Government, conſiſting of ſeven Conſuls (ſix of whom had been choſen) was eſtabliſhed; the Municipalities, Civic Guard, &c. had been organized, and the oath of fidelity to the new Republic had been taken. In honour of this Revolution, which was effected without bloodſhed, *Te Deum* was performed in all the churches of Rome, on the 30th Pluvioſe. Fourteen Cardinals joined in ſinging this hymn in the church of St. Peter.

The Pope on leaving Rome went to Florence, and from thence no one knows where. It appears that the King of Naples has refuſed him an aſylum. The courier who brought the news of the departure of the Pope, met Cardinal Maury flying from Piza.

Relative to the entry of the French into Rome, the *Redacteur*, and all the other papers, contain the following article:

ARMY OF ITALY.

"Rome is free. The people have reſumed their rights of Sovereignty, by proclaiming their independence — by giving to themſelves the Goverment of ancient Rome, and by conſtituting the Roman Republic.

"The following are ſome of the details reſpecting this memorable event:

"On the 15th of February, the people repaired in great crowds to the place Campo Varino. It was there that with ſhouts they proclaimed their liberty, and that the Roman Republic was reſuſcitated by an act ſigned by ſeveral thouſands of the citizens. The Tree of Liberty was afterwards planted before the Capitol, and in ſeveral of the public places.

"At noon a Deputation from the people, bearing the colours of the Roman Republic, went to find the General in Chief, Berthier, in the French camp, under the walls of Rome, and preſented to him the wiſhes of the Roman people, and alſo their Proviſional Government. The Commander in Chief, after having received the Deputation, proceeded immediately

mediately to the Capitol. He arrived there, preceded by the music and by the grenadiers of his army, and followed by his Etat-Major, with 100 horsemen from every regiment of cavalry. The procession passed through the city in the midst of an immense crowd of people, who were electrified by the most holy enthusiasm.

"In fine, the Revolution is effected at Rome. The altars of liberty have been raised in the Capitol. Five Consuls are there invested with the Executive Power. The other Members of the Provisional Government are installed in the place of the Papal Government. Persons and property are every where respected, and every where bless the prudent demeanour of our troops. We here transcribe the dispatch by which General Berthier informs the Directory of this new success:

"*Head-Quarters at the Capitol, Feb.* 15.

"Citizen Directors,

"The French army has been at the Capitol to render homage to the great men of the fairest times of Rome. The Roman people have declared their resumption of those rights which have been usurped from them, and have demanded from me the protection of the French Republic—and Rome is free.

"Health and respect,

"ALEX. BERTHIER."

Some of the last French papers contain a sort of Proclamation of a very extraordinary nature, addressed to the Emigrants. It begins with exhibiting to them the miseries of their present residence in foreign countries, and the impossibility of their return to France; it then endeavours to excite in them an indignation against England, and finally invites them to assemble in America, for the purpose of invading Canada, wresting it from England by an union with their countrymen there, and of submitting it to the protection of their mother country, who, though it will not receive them at home, may assist them abroad. We should scarcely have thought this Paris speculation worthy of notice, if it had not been drawn up with some ability, and inserted in their official journals.

IRELAND.

Feb. 9. The following is the account of the murders committed on Colonel ST. GEORGE MANSERGH and JASPER UNIACK, Esq. as proved at the Coroner's Inquest, by the different witnesses examined:

"Mr. St. George Mansergh, who had a considerable estate in Ireland, which mostly lies in the Glyns of Ariglin, came there some time ago to assist in quieting the country, his tenantry in particular. He was very active, and from his exertions, with the assistance of the military and yeomanry, much good was expected, and in some degree thought to be effected; but his conduct was in a great measure marked with fool-hardiness, as appears by the last imprudent act. He had a confidential serjeant, who always attended him with a sword, a blunderbuss, and a case of pistols. In general he would not go from one house to another, without this man; he frequently went to these Glyns, but always had this serjeant, and usually some soldiers with him. One day he set fire to, and burnt a house, where he was informed meetings of those people called United Men were held; but here he was assisted by some of the military. He declared publicly that he would burn and demolish every house in the Glyns, and that he would first begin with his own tenantry. The day of the night he was murdered, he went out to those Glyns, about eleven o'clock in the morning, to view some depredations that were committed on his woods; he took a Gentleman, a Magistrate, who lives in that town, his orderly serjeant, and two soldiers with him, but would not suffer them to take any arms with them. He met a number of people in a field on his own estate, mostly his own tenantry; and after declaring his intention of burning, &c. he told them he would sleep at Mr. Uniack's that night unprotected, where he did not fear to meet Captain Doe, a title assumed by the leader of these infatuated men; he accordingly came to Mr. Uniack's, made the Magistrate return home, and sent away likewise the serjeant and soldiers. Mr. St. George dined and spent the evening at Mr. Uniack's; between ten and eleven o'clock Mr. Uniack went up stairs to shew Mr. St. George his bed-chamber; soon after a number of armed men entered the house, passed through the parlour where Mrs. Uniack was with her son, a boy about thirteen years of age, rushed directly up stairs, where they met Mr. Uniack and Mr. St. George, whom they dragged down to the kitchen, where they murdered them in a most barbarous manner, having fractured their skulls by repeated blows. Mrs. Uniack endeavouring to prevail on them to spare her husband, was knocked down at the parlour door, where

where she lay till the party had left the house. Unfortunately it so happened, that Mr. Uniack's house was totally unprovided with arms, which prevented the possibility of making any defence."

19. The Earl of Moira brought forward, in the Irish House of Lords, his expected proposition for a change of system in the internal Government of that kingdom. His Lordship, after alluding to the calumnies heaped upon him in the Ministerial prints, and lamenting that men in official situations should descend to such contemptible and degrading expedients, preceeded earnestly to pray their Lordships to put an end, by their resolutions of that day, to the system of terror, of cruelty, and oppression, under which the nation groaned; for he insisted, and would prove, that Government had been guilty of the most wanton and unprovoked acts of cruelty. The affection of the Irish people (still fixed on their Sovereign and his heir) might be yet recovered, even by Government, if they would adopt the principles of moderation and conciliation. If they did not, and their present system was continued, he predicted the most melancholy catastrophe, not only to Ireland, but to the whole British Empire. His Lordship concluded by moving an Address to the Lord Lieutenant, "recommending the adoption of such conciliatory measures as may allay the apprehensions and extinguish the discontents unhappily prevalent in this country."

His Lordship's motion was warmly opposed by Lord Glentworth, who was convinced his Lordship was much imposed on by misrepresentation, and mistook the causes for effects.

The Bishop of Downe, in a warm speech, supported the motion, and concluded in the following words: "Whatever, my Lords, may be the fate of the country, it will be imputable solely to his Majesty's Ministers."

Lords Dullaney and Bellamont also supported it.

The Lord Chancellor (the Earl of Clare), in a most able speech of four hours continuance opposed the motion. He justified all the measures adopted by the Legislature: without them Ireland would have been by this time in complete rebellion. His Lordship concluded by arguing against the policy of Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform at the present moment; and on a division there appeared for Lord Moira's motion 9—against it 44.

Dublin, March 8. In consequence of information received, that Mr. Arthur O'Connor, the sworn proprietor and publisher of The Press, had been seized at Margate, in the actual attempt of taking his passage for France, with Quigley, the Priest of Dundalk, Alderman Alexander, on Tuesday, having received proper information upon oath, proceeded to seize the materials and papers of The Press; it became a matter of immediate and indispensable necessity to prevent a fugitive from Ireland, accused of treasonable libels here, and endeavouring to fly from England to France, from exciting any longer the people to insurrection, whilst it was incumbent on Government to procure every proper evidence for corroborating and substantiating the proofs of his guilt.

The Superintendant Magistrate, in searching the place where the above-mentioned Paper was printed, (the house, No. 62, Abbey-street) seized a quantity of seditious papers in manuscript, with some ball cartridges, which a woman was endeavouring to convey out of the house while this Magistrate was doing his duty. Some of the workmen of the above newspaper were taken into custody, but afterwards discharged.

Among the persons in the house where The Press was printed, were found Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Counsellor Sampson, and Mr. Swift, sen. whose punishment of imprisonment in the New Gaol, for a libel against certain of the Fellows of Trinity College, some time ago, had been humanely remitted by Government, and whom it was supposed then acted as director of that paper.

None of these leaders were detained that night, having pledged themselves to be forthcoming in the morning to answer any charge that might be alledged against them.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 20.

OUR Readers will recollect the public Meeting called under the auspices of the Corresponding Society, on the 31st of July last, in a field near Pancras, at which Sir William Addington took into custody a young barrister of the name of Fergusson, who thought proper to

to appear there in a very conspicuous situation. For this Mr. Fergusson brought an action against Sir William, which was this day tried in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. F. conducted his own cause; and after a very long speech, brought forward some evidence of the transactions of the day, previous to producing a copy of *the Notice* served on Sir William, of Mr. F.'s intention to commence the action. This irregularity was objected to; but when the notice came to be produced, it appeared that it was *informal*, the place of residence of the attorney not having been indorsed thereon; and he was *non-suited*. Mr. F. had laid his damages at 5000l.

MARCH 1. Arthur O'Connor, Esq. proprietor of a newspaper called The Press, printed in Dublin, John Binns, a celebrated Member of the Corresponding Society, John Allay, James Favey (alias Colonel Morris, alias Captain Jones, a Romish priest), and Patrick Leary, servant to Mr. O'Connor, were brought to town from Margate, in four post-chaises and a post-coach, by Fugion and Revett, two of the Bow-street Officers, escorted by a party of light dragoons. In the evening they underwent a private examination before Mr. King, the Under Secretary of State, and Mr. Ford; from which it appeared, that they had been taken into custody on suspicion of holding a treasonable correspondence with the French Government, and of having an intention to obtain a passage from Margate to the nearest port in France, for which purpose they offered a fisherman at Margate 150 guineas, and to leave 300 guineas more, as a security, in case the boat should be taken by the French. It was stated, that they went from London on Sunday last by a Whitstable hoy, but finding themselves suspected at that place, they hired a cart to carry their baggage, and, accompanying it themselves on foot, walked across the country to Margate, where they arrived on Tuesday evening, and put up at a little public house, called the King's Head, on the Sands, where Favey passed as Colonel Morris, and the others as his servants; but their conduct being here also suspected, and the fisherman being fearful to embark with them for France that night, they were detained; and early the next morning the above-mentioned officers, who had heard of their route at Gravesend, came to the house, and having four of the light dragoons to assist them, in case of need, took them into custody, and secured all their baggage, which completely filled a post-chaise. It consisted of a number of small trunks, boxes, and parcels, packed up extremely close, and very heavy, supposed to be ready for the purpose of sinking, in case of necessity. About sixty guineas were found in the possession of the prisoners, together with some fire-arms, cutlasses, and a quantity of baggage; and from Favey, alias Captain Morris, the officers took a very sharp dirk or dagger: on Binns was found a pair of loaded pistols, and in the pocket of a coat, supposed to belong to Favey, a paper was found, purporting to be an *Address from a Secret Committee in Ireland to the Executive Directory of France*, and which contained many treasonable expressions: this, however, the prisoners disclaimed any knowledge of, nor would they own any part of the baggage, except such articles as they were sure would not criminate them. The prisoners all, except Favey, declined saying any thing in reply to the charge; and he merely said, that he went to Margate for his health, from whence he intended to go by a trading vessel to Ireland. They were all committed for further examination to separate prisons.

The mahogany boxes, part of the baggage of the prisoners, and in which their papers were deposited, were of singular formation, having, at the bottom and sides, several concealed drawers for the secretion of papers; in other respects they resembled medicine chests, and the locks were of such excellence, that no key or pick could be found to open them, and the boxes were nearly broken to pieces in order to attain their contents.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor is nephew to Lord Longueville, whose fortune he was to have inherited; but it seems, that from the violent opposition of Mr. O'Connor to the Government, his Lordship has disinherited him of as much of his estates as the law would allow him to do. Mr. O'Connor, who is himself in possession of a considerable fortune in Ireland, was educated in the College of Dublin, where he was distinguished by the eccentricity of his manners, and the sudden effusions of his genius.

12. Was executed at Execution Dock, George Jay, a native of Hull, aged 54 years, pursuant to his sentence passed at the last Admiralty sessions, for piracy and traitorous fighting against his country. He conducted himself with a decorum becoming his melancholy situation. An astonishing concourse of people attended.

 13. John

13. John Peak, a hackney-coachman, was brought before Nicholas Bond, Esq. the Sitting Magistrate, at the Public Office, Bow-street, charged on suspicion of being concerned with several others in stealing the corpses of four women, four children, and an aged man, from the burial ground belonging to Tottenham-court Chapel. It appeared that a watchman near the Chapel, between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, observed three men get out of the prisoner's coach; suspecting their design, he informed the patrole, and on their approaching the men, they ran off: on searching the coach they found the body of a child wrapped up in some cloth, upon which they took the prisoner into custody; and in a short time after, on the appearance of day-light, the other bodies were found in sacks in a ditch, near the burying ground. The prisoner denied any knowledge of the men who were in his coach, or that he even knew the body was in his coach; but, after a considerable investigation, it came out that the prisoner was nick-named *Lousy Jack*, that he was connected with Resurrection Men, and that he had been implicated in the robbery of Hampstead Church-yard some time since, upon which he was committed for further examination.

There had been six funerals on Thursday afternoon, and the whole of the bodies were in the sacks, and among them was a woman who died in her lying-in, with her infant, who were interred together. The greatest scene of distress was exhibited round the Chapel yesterday by the relatives of those who have lately been buried in that ground, and the whole of the bodies, except one woman, were owned in the course of the morning.

The Sexton, who has a house in the Chapel-yard, slept from home on Thursday night.

THE HERMIONE FRIGATE.

From the account of Fanny Martin, wife of the boatswain, now at New York, it appears that the mutiny which took place on board this vessel on Thursday night, in the beginning of August last, was headed by William Farmer, master's mate. That the Captain, nine officers (including her husband), and two Lieutenants of Marines, were murdered and thrown overboard: that a few days afterwards the vessel got into Laguira, from whence she was permitted, by the Governor, to go to that city. The master, gunner, and carpenter, with two midshipmen, were prisoners at Laguira, when she left it.

OFFICERS MURDERED.

Captain Pigot,
Lieutenant Spriggs,
Lieutenant Douglas,
Lieutenant Fanshaw,
Mr. Percey, Purser,
Dr. Sansom,
Mr. Manning, Captain's Clerk,
Mr. Smith, Midshipman,
Mr. Martin, Boatswain,
A Lieutenant of Marines, name forgot.

On the ship's arrival at Laguira, the Governor gave each man 25 dollars. She was afterwards fitted out, and is now cruizing, and W. Farmer is second Captain, with a number of the old crew, the greatest part of which were Frenchmen. The Lieutenant of Marines, though sick in his cabin, was taken out and thrown overboard: the other officers were cut to pieces.

The following is stated as the cause of M. Gallois's return to France:

At the first interview between Lord Grenville and M. Gallois, his Lordship asked him, if he was prepared to treat for an exchange of prisoners on the basis laid down by M. Swinburne at Paris in February 1797, and then acceded to by the Directory; M. Gallois said he was not, and in return proposed a "liberal exchange," as he termed it; which was no other than that we should restore all the French prisoners in England, for the comparatively few of our own in France. Lord Grenville objected, and asked Gallois if he would chuse to write to his principals for further instructions. He answered "No, as the Directory had in its wisdom marked out a line of conduct, which he would abide by." Lord Grenville then said, that if M. Gallois had any business left to be transacted, he might remain in England, until it was done; but in the mean time he wished him to remove ten miles from London. On this, M. Gallois took fire, and immediately demanded a passport.

SHERIFF APPOINTED FOR THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN,

MARCH 14, 1798.

BURTON SHAW, of West Willoughby, Lincolnshire, Esq.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

⁎ The Death of Captain Atkinson Blanchard, announced in our last (p. 143), and in several of the Daily Papers, is a mistake.

JANUARY 21.

MR. Joseph Davies, surgeon, at Llandilo, Carmarthenshire.

FEB. 7. At Loughbrickland, the Rev. Osborne Shell, LL.D. vicar of Agharding, and vicar-general of Dromore.

10. The Rev. H. Powell, rector of Minster Lovell, in Gloucestershire.

11. At Bath, aged 66, Mrs. Juliana Mackworth, sister of the late Sir Herbert Mackworth; she attended the service at Lady Huntingdon's chapel, which being finished, she unfortunately attempted to walk from thence to her lodgings on the South Parade. Having got some yards from the chapel, and there being no railing for the protection of passengers against a sudden descent from the pavement into the road, the evening also being dark, she fell a considerable height from that most dangerous spot. She was immediately taken up senseless, and carried to an Apothecary, from whom, after a short time, she was conveyed to her lodgings on the South Parade. She remained in a state of insensibility till the Tuesday evening when she expired.

12. At Newhouse, near Durham, the Rev. Ferdinand Eshmall, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, in the 104th year of his age, and 73d of his ministry.

Edward Mosley, esq. aged 81, alderman of Newcastle.

13. At Thornbury, Gloucestershire, in his 73d year, the Rev. William Holwell, B. D. formerly student of Christ Church, Oxford, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. For the last 40 years of his life he was vicar of Thornbury, and upwards of thirty, one of the justices of the peace. He took the degree of M. A. the 28th of April 1748, and B. D. the 31st of October 1760, and was the publisher of

(1) The Beauties of Homer, selected from the Iliad, 8vo. 1775.

(2) Extracts from Mr. Pope's Translation, corresponding with the Beauties of Homer selected from the Iliad, 8vo. 1776.

In Argyle-street, General Maclean.

14. Thomas Whitehead, esq. banker, Bristol.

15. Mr. Christopher Bearpark, at York, aged 74.

16. Ralph Darling, esq. aged 70, alderman of Hull.

At Haverhill, in Essex, George Howland, esq. uncle of Sir George Howland Beaumont, bart.

17. At Morden College, Blackheath, Mr. Thomas Luffingham, late a merchant in London.

At the Royal Hospital, near Plymouth, Dr. Francis Geach, principal physician to the said hospital. He was author of

(1) Medical and Chirurgical Observations on Inflammations of the Eyes. On the Venereal Disease. On Ulcers and Gunshot Wounds, 8vo. 1766.

(2) Some Observations on Dr. Baker's Essay on the Endemial Colic of Devonshire, 8vo. 1768.

(3) A Reply to Dr. Saunders's Pamphlet relative to the Dispute concerning the Devonshire Cyder, 8vo. 1769.

(4) Some Observations on the present Epidemic Dysentery, 8vo. 1781.

(5) Two remarkable Cases in Surgery. Phil. Trans. 1764.

At Ayr, in Scotland, in his 82d year, William Logan, esq. sheriff substitute for that county.

18. Mr. Ham, sen. of Spital-square.

At Montrose, Robert Stephen, esq. of Letham.

19. At Lancaster, Miss Lydia Rawlinson.

Mr. Francis Jackson, underwriter of Hull.

Mr. Williamson, of Exmore Green, near Condover.

At Walworth, Mr. William Leslie, army surgeon.

Mr. William Maddox, surgeon and man-midwife, Rotherhithe.

20. Mr. Robert Taylor, of Plewland, in Holderness.

At Sandwich, Richard Harvey, esq. late of Barfreystone, in his 84th year.

John Lamb, esq. of Golden square.

John Marsh, esq. late captain of the 66th regiment of foot.

21. In Great Marlborough street, Ambroise Marquis Du Dresnay, general officer in the King of France's service, and late colonel of a foot regiment of his name in the service of Great Britain.

At Milford Caſtle, aged 80, Benjamin Pugh, M. D. formerly a phyſician at Chelmsford. He was formerly a ſurgeon, and author of

(1) A Treatiſe of Midwifery, chiefly with Regard to the Operation, with ſeveral Improvements in that Art, 8vo. 1748, 1754.

(2) Account of the Succeſs of the Bark in the Small pox, Gent. Mag. 1752.

(3) Obſervations on Inoculation, Ibid. 1753.

22. At Aſhford, the Rev. Philip Hawkins, M. A. rector of Kingſnorth, Kent.

At Brecon, William Morgan James, eſq.

At Bath, James Morley, eſq. late of Bombay.

Mr. Alderman Pardoe, of Kidderminſter, one of the moſt eminent carpet manufacturers in the kingdom.

The Rev. John Pinnel, B. D. nearly 50 years rector of Ducklington, Oxfordſhire, and formerly fellow of Magdalen College. He was aged 89 years, and had reſided conſtantly at his parſonage houſe the laſt 47 years.

23. At Epſom, Thomas Ellis, eſq.

The Rev. Thomas Green, M A. in his 80th year, 44 years rector of Kilſton in Somerſetſhire.

At Craigvechan, near Fort William, Alan M'Lean, eſq. at the advanced age of 107.

Lately, Nathaniel Beard, eſq. of Newcaſtle under Line.

24. At Eaſt Malling, Miſs Catharine Popham.

Mr. Garſide, of Congleton, aged 64 years.

Thomas Williams, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Lately, Richard Griffiths, eſq. formerly manager of the Theatre at Norwich.

Lately, at Fulham, Thomas Birch, eſq. of Thorpe Hall Lincolnſhire.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Sir John Clerk, of Pennycink, bart.

Lately, at Graveſend, Mr. George Cooper, ſurgeon.

25. At Bath, John Saxon, eſq. in the 85th year of his age.

In Berners-ſtreet, John Routledge, eſq. in his 76th year.

Joſeph Lockey, eſq. of Lambeth road, St. George's fields, aged 63; ſuppoſed to be as corpulent a man as any in the country, meaſuring, when alive, 6 feet 6 inches in the girth, and 6 feet in height.

Mr. Philip L. Rees, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. Rees.

At Lanwenarth Great Houſe, Joſhua Morgan, eſq. lately appointed high ſheriff of Monmouthſhire.

26. At Kenſington, Haldane Stewart, eſq. of Ely-place, Holborn.

At Irvine, the Hon. Patrick Boyle, eſq. of Shewalton.

Mr. Abraham Davis, jun. woolſtapler, Glouceſter.

Lately, at Southripps, Norfolk, aged 47, the Rev. Eraſmus Druery.

27. Mrs. Catherine Wachſel, wife of the Rev. Dr. Wachſel, paſtor of the German Lutheran Church, Goodman's fields.

Charles Little, eſq. ſurveyor of the Weſtminſter fire office.

Lately, at Carliſle, Mr. Joſeph Strong, aged 66. This very extraordinary man, whoſe rare talents have been the frequent theme of converſation, was blind from his infancy; yet he afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a wonderful proficiency in mechanics. At a very early age he conſtructed an organ; all his knowledge of ſuch an inſtrument having been previouſly obtained by ſecreting himſelf in the cathedral one day after evening ſervice, and thereby getting an opportunity of examining the inſtrument. Having diſpoſed of this organ, he made another, upon which he was accuſtomed to play during his life. By the time he was twenty years of age, he had made himſelf almoſt every article of dreſs; but as he has been often heard to ſay, "the firſt pair of ſhoes which he made, was for the purpoſe of walking to London, to viſit the celebrated Mr. Stanley, organiſt of the Temple church." This viſit he actually paid, and was much gratified with the jaunt. He indulged his fancy in making a great variety of miniature figures and machines, beſides almoſt every article of houſehold furniture: but theſe amuſements did not prevent his following with great aſſiduity the buſineſs of a weaver! And, we are informed, that he was accounted a good workman. The powers of his mind were amazingly ſtrong, and had it been properly cultivated in early life, it is highly probable, he might have ranked with thoſe who, deprived of one ineſtimable ſenſe, have nevertheleſs ſoared with eagle-wing "beyond the viſible diurnal ſphere." He was, till within a few months of his death, a conſtant attendant at the cathedral; but not being able to accompany the choir in chaunting the pſalms, he compoſed ſeveral hymns in a meaſure which correſponded with the muſic, and which he ſubſtituted as an act of private devotion during the performance of that part of the public ſervice. He married at the age of 25, and had ſeveral children, ſome of whom are now living.

28. Mr. Lettley, of Northumberland-ſtreet, Strand.

At

At Canterbury, Mrs. Walsby, late of the city of Norwich.

Peter Nicol, esq. of Palace-yard, Westminster.

In Carlisle street, Soho, Mr. Jenkins, sen. teacher of Scotch dancing.

MARCH 1. At Dumfries, James Carruthers, esq.

The Rev. Henry Newman, upwards of 40 years rector of the parishes of Shipton Beauchamp and Sparkford in Somersetshire.

Mr. Long, one of the oldest graziers in Romney Marsh.

Lately, Shaftoe Vaughan, esq. of East Shaftoe, Northumberland.

Lately, Mr. Thomas Powell, aged 57 years, many years of the York theatre, and formerly one of the managers of the theatre at Worcester.

3. Mr. William Turner, silk mercer, High-street, Borough.

At Bath, Mr. Thomas Orpin, organist of St. Margaret's chapel, aged 76.

Lately, the Rev. William Layton, vicar of Thornton and Barnby, in Yorkshire.

Lately, in Broad-street, Carnaby-market, Mr. Turenne, a performer on the violin, and said to be lineally descended from the celebrated Marshal Turenne.

4. The Rev. Maurice Griffith, D. D. senior fellow of the Collegiate Church, and rector of St. Mary's, and rural dean of the deanery of Manchester, aged 76.

Mr. Hardcastle, cashier at Messrs. Hammersleys.

Mrs. Castell, wife of Mr. Castell, banker, of Lombard-street.

At Snaresbrook, Essex, William Quarril, esq. justice of peace.

Lately, Richard Cooksey, esq. formerly of Braces Leigh, Worcestershire.

5. Mr. Nicholas Browning, common council man for the ward of Cripplegate Without.

At Greenwich, Henry Taylor, esq. late in the civil service at Bengal.

Lately, Sir William Molesworth, bart. of Tilecot, Devonshire, and representative in two parliaments for the county of Cornwall.

Lately, Spencer Broughton, esq. son of Sir Thomas Broughton, bart.

7. Mr. Berwick, banker, at Worcester.

At Newcastle upon Tyne, James Hubbard, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the eastern regiment of Middlesex militia.

8. Thomas Gresley, esq. at Tamworth.

9. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, rector of Barnock, near Stamford, aged 79.

Lately, in East-street, Red lion square, Joseph Ward, esq. many years surgeon to the East India Company at Bengal.

10. Mr. Samuel Hayes, sen. aged 74, formerly a merchant at Birmingham.

Thomas Millington, esq. St. James's parade, Bath.

11. Francis Hammond, esq. of Potter's Barr, Hertfordshire.

12. William Read, esq. of Longham, Dorsetshire.

13. Robert Thistlethwaite, esq.

Mr. Charles Wilkins, aged 78, many years deputy of Tower ward.

General Hale.

14. At Newcastle, Mr. Peter Rothe, of the royal navy.

Lady Tynte, widow of Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, late of Halsewell House, in the county of Somerset, bart. dec.

At Richmond, Mrs. Vanneck, privy purse to the Princess of Wales, and sister to Lord Huntingfield.

At Salisbury, in her 90th year, Mrs. Long, relict of the late Walter Long, esq. of that city.

15. Mr. John Samuel, assistant secretary to the society for the encouragement of arts, &c. Adelphi.

Charles Weston, esq. F. A. S. aged 87, alderman of Norwich, and justice of peace for Norfolk.

Lately, at Lawhitton, near Launceston, in Cornwall, the Rev. Roger Massey, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1783, M. A. 1786.

16. The Right Hon. Henry Gough Calthorpe Lord Calthorpe.

17. James Whatman, esq. at Vinters, near Maidstone.

19. John Moultree, esq. Great Portland-street.

DEATHS ABROAD.

JUNE 6, 1797. In the East Indies, near Dinapore, on his passage from Chunar to Calcutta, Captain Cowley, husband of Mrs. Cowley, the dramatic writer.

Lately, at Berne, in Switzerland, Lady Keith, relict of Sir Basil Keith, late a captain of the royal navy, and formerly governor of Jamaica.

OCT 3, 1797. At Madras, Captain Francis Stuart, of the 72d regiment.

FEB. 11, 1798. At Petersburgh, Stanislaus, late king of Poland, in a fit of apoplexy. He appeared to be in good health in the morning, but soon after breakfast was seized with the fit, and expired at night. He was born Jan. 18, 1732, and elected king of Poland Sept. 7, 1764, but deposed by the late empress of Russia in 1794.

EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MARCH 1798.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
23	122	50	49¼ a ⅜	—	61	71½	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 10s.	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Sunday																		
26	121½	49⅞	49 a ⅛	—	60¾	71⅛	14	6⅝	—	—	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	12l. 1s.	—
27	122	49⅞	49⅛ a ¼	—	60¾	71⅛	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 4s.	—
28	122¾	50⅜	49½ a ¾	—	61	71⅝	14 1-16	6 9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 3s.	—
1	122½	50⅝	49¾ a ⅞	—	61¼	72⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	122¾	50⅞	49⅞ a 50⅛	—	61⅜	72⅝	—	6⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	49⅞ a 50	—	62	72⅝	—	6 9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13l. 15s.	—
4	Sunday																		
5	—	—	50¼	—	61⅜	73⅛	—	6⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13l. 18s.	—
6	—	—	50 a ⅛	—	62¾	73⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14l. 3s.	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	50⅛ a ½	—	—	73⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	50½ a ¾	—	—	73⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15l. 16s.	—
10	—	—	50½ a ⅞	—	—	74⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Sunday																		
12	—	—	50⅞ a 51⅛	—	—	75⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17l. 5s.	—
13	—	—	49⅞ a 50⅞	—	—	75⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17l. 10s.	—
14	—	—	49½ a ⅞	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	49⅞ a 50⅛	—	—	73⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	50 a ⅛	—	—	73⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	49⅞ a 50	—	—	73¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15l. 13s.	—
18	Sunday																		
19	—	—	49⅜ a ¾	—	—	72⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15l. 4s.	—
20	—	—	49¾ a 50	—	—	73⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15l. 14s.	—
21	—	—	49⅝ a ⅞	—	—	73¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16l. 10s.	—
22	—	—	49½ a ¾	—	—	73¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16l. 5s.	—
23	—	—	49⅝ a ¾	—	—	73⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14l. 16s.	—

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

sensible of their imprudence, and a resolution was hastily obtained, restoring to General D'Erlach the liberty to attack the next day. But in the course of a few hours, the French faction regained its ascendancy, and General D'Erlach's powers were again withdrawn. The result was what might be expected. While the deputies of Berne and Fribourg were conferring at the conferences of Payerne, and the Council of Berne was hugging itself in the notion of not irritating the enemy, and of having put it out of his power to prove to Europe that they were not sincere in their desire for accommodation—the French General Brune did precisely what he had all along intended to do, and what the supporters of the present system in the Council perfectly knew that he intended. He attacked the Swiss army on the night of the 1st: the battle was obstinate and bloody, but there was an Officer high in command in the Swiss army, who was unwilling to *irritate the enemy*. He abandoned his charge—the battle was lost, and Fribourg was taken. The name of this wretch has not reached us.

General Brune entered Fribourg on the same night that the army under General Schauenbourg entered Soleure. Fribourg was given up to every species of excess and outrage. The Avoyer Verror, a magistrate of high character, and who conducted himself with exemplary courage, was butchered. His body was mutilated in the most shocking manner, and his head paraded round the city on a pike.

From the moment of the loss of this battle by the treachery of an officer, suspicion and disunion were propagated through the Swiss army. The French knew how to improve these dispositions: their emissaries spread themselves through the Canton, pointing out as objects of distrust every man of real character, honesty, and courage—suggesting to the peasantry the danger of trusting themselves to the conduct of men who were hired to betray them; and recommending them to ensure their safety by standing by quietly, and letting things take their course. In many parts of the Northern Cantons a Louis d'or was known to be the fixed price which any man might receive for merely declining to march to the assistance of Berne.

The movements of the Swiss army were such as to give countenance to these notions among the people, as from the 2d they were (necessarily perhaps, and inevitably after having missed the first opportunity of attacking) one continued retreat. They fought, however, in retreating. On the 2d, 3d, and 4th, there were repeated and desperate engagements, in every one of which the Swiss soldiers fought, in the first instance, with the greatest fury against the French; and afterwards, when they were obliged to fall back, turned their arms against their Officers, whom they suspected of slackness, or of treachery.

The Council at Berne in the mean time continued faithful to the system of cowardice and self-betrayal with which they had set out. They still continued reforming and negociating—a Provisional Government was erected; and there remained but one article left to dispute with the enemy, which was the immediate disbanding of all their troops.

Yet, however, the spirit of patriotism was not extinguished nor suppressed among the people of the country. That part of the troops which were at Berne demanded loudly to be led against the French army under Schauenbourg, which was now rapidly advancing from Soleure towards the city. The Provisional Government, though it might have the will, wanted the power to resist the enthusiasm of the troops. The venerable Avoyer Steiguer put himself at their head, and this admirable man perished under the walls of Berne, true to a resolution which he had long cherished, and often expressed in the course of the discussions that preceded the surrender of Switzerland to French negociation, that if an honourable death were to be found, he would not survive the enslavement of his country.

At his side perished in the same battle the flower of the Patrician youth of Berne, who, from the age of fourteen, had formed themselves into corps, and fought till the last individual among them was slain. Not a family of distinction in Berne but has to record the services and the sacrifices of a son or a brother, on this memorable and calamitous day.

After the loss of this battle, all was terror and confusion. The Swiss troops, enraged at their defeat, and goaded and inflamed by the agents of the Directory, wreaked their disappointment upon their leaders; and General D'Erlach, with his whole Staff, and such Members of the old Government as were most marked for their hostility to France, fell a sacrifice to their mistaken fury.

ANECDOTES

of the French, and of timidity, irresolution, and inconsistency, on that of the Bernese Government.

The French had, from the beginning, their partizans in the Councils of Berne. Some, perhaps, but those probably few in number, won over to them by actual personal corruption; others, enamoured of their principles, and desirous of innovating, at all hazards, upon the ancient constitution of their country, for the sake of trying the experiment of a constitution founded on liberty and equality; others, again (probably the largest number) deluded by the hope, that if the present war could by any means be brought to a termination, they should be able, by fair parley and negociation, to bring the French to a sense of the injustice of their attack upon Switzerland, as well as of the interest which France must have in preserving the friendship and good-will of so respectable a neighbour, rather than in incurring its everlasting enmity, by a continued and unprofitable aggression. Acting upon one or other of these principles, a considerable majority of the Council opposed the manly and decisive measures which the Avoyer Steiguer (and those Members of the Government who saw with just apprehension the real, and, to say the truth, the almost undisguised designs of France against the liberty, and the existence of Switzerland as an independent country) would have adopted early in the contest; measures which would probably have checked, in the first onset, the ardour of the French, and which their own people not only would have carried through with spirit and chearfulness, if called upon to do so, but did themselves call upon their Government to bring forward, and ultimately overwhelmed with their vengeance, those whom they suspected of having prevented their adoption.

The majority were for treating, but they did not presume to think themselves in a situation even to treat with an invading enemy, until they had endeavoured to propitiate that enemy by a sacrifice of so much of their ancient laws and privileges as they thought might induce him to listen with patience to some modest proposals for the preservation of the remainder. They reformed therefore, and they opened a negociation. The reform destroyed the energy of the Government at home. The negociation gave ample room to the French not only to increase their force by fresh detachments from the Italian army, but also to regulate their operations from without, in such a manner as should best tally with the preparations for their reception, which were busily carried on by their friends within the walls of Berne.

It is unnecessary to repeat here what has been published in all the newspapers of Europe, the terms of peace which France proposed—the modifications under which the dastardly rulers of Berne offered to accept them. It is sufficient to observe, that the price which France exacted for forbearance was precisely, or within a trifle, the same as the penalty which she has inflicted for resistance—the subversion of the ancient Government, and the substitution of one on the French model—Hostages, proscriptions of individuals and of families—and a sum of money.

While the Council deliberated on these and such like demands, the peasantry of the country were crowding to the gates of Berne with offers of service, and demanding to be led against the invaders. The spirit of the troops rose at times so high, that the Council had not the courage nor the power to repress it; and, on the 26th of February, General D'Erlach received full powers to attack the enemy if he should see it right, immediately upon the expiration of the armistice on the 2d of March. This concession was no sooner extorted from the Council, than the French General Brune was apprized of it by the French faction. He took his measures accordingly, determining to make the attack himself when the Swiss should not be prepared for it. He proposed a new conference for the amicable arrangement of existing differences. The French faction supported the proposal, as highly likely to produce an advantageous and honourable peace—the majority of the Council were induced to come into it; part because they were weary of opposing to no purpose, and part yielded to the old argument, that a refusal would *irritate the enemy*, and would give him an opportunity of proving to Europe, that they were not sincere in their desire for accommodation. Fifty-five Members had the good sense to oppose the measure, but in vain.

The consequence of determining upon this new conference with an armed enemy in the heart of their country, was the withdrawing the authority given to General D'Erlach to attack on the expiration of the armistice, and thus leaving the Swiss army at the mercy of French good faith. For a moment, on the 1st of March, the Council seemed to have been

sensible

of a good writer is not so easy of attainment as vanity and presumption are apt to imagine. To this I have only to reply, that "to climb steep hills requires slow pace at first," and that no man ought to despair of celebrity who has perused Pope's Juvenile Epistles, or the Ode with which Swift made his debût in the literary world.

Homer describes Patroclus fighting on the plains of Troy, under cover of the shield of Achilles. In imitation of so careful and discreet a warrior, I have determined, if it holds out any encouragement, to issue forth sheltered by the celebrity of THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE; to lend an occasional hand in lashing the follies of the times, sometimes to lull my readers and myself in the lap of moral reflections, sometimes to cull flowers from the regions of Parnassus, and lastly to endeavour, by every exertion in my power, to prove myself not totally unfit for the employment I have undertaken.

ACCOUNT OF THE SAVOY,

[WITH A VIEW.]

SAVOY, or Lancaster House, was situated to the westward of Somerset House, between the Strand and the Thames. This place obtained the name of the Savoy from Peter, Earl of Savoy and Richmond, who built it about the year 1245, and afterwards transferred it to the Friars of Montjoy, of whom Queen Elinor, the wife of King Henry III. purchased it for her son Henry, Duke of Lancaster. The Duke afterwards enlarged and beautified it, at the expence of 52,000 marks, at that time an immense sum. Here John, King of France, resided, when a prisoner in England in the year 1357, and upon his return hither in 1363, when it was esteemed one of the finest palaces in England.

This edifice was burnt in 1381 by the Kentish rebels, on account of some pique they had conceived against John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was then the proprietor. But the ground afterwards devolving to the crown, King Henry VII. began to rebuild it for an hospital, for the reception of an hundred distressed objects; but that Prince not living to see it completed, Henry the Eighth, his son, not only granted his manor of the Savoy to the Bishop of Winchester, and others the Executors of his Father's will, towards finishing the hospital; but by his charter of the 5th of July 1513, constituted them a body politic and corporate to consist of a master, five secular chaplains, and four regulars, in order of his *Jesus Christ, his mother, and St. John the Baptist*; the foundation to be denominated *The Hospital of King Henry VII. late King of England, of the Savoy.*

This hospital was suppressed in the reign of Edward the Sixth, when the revenues were found to amount to 530l. *per annum*, which that Prince gave to the city of London, towards making a provision for the hospitals of Bridewell, Christ Church, and St. Thomas; but Queen Mary converted it into an hospital again, and having endowed it anew, her ladies and maids of honour completely furnished it, at their own expence, with all necessaries. However the hospital was again suppressed upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, and the revenues applied to the uses intended by her brother.

Nothing is now to be seen but the ruins of the ancient edifice, built with free-stone and flints; among which, a few years since remained part of a great building, in which detachments of the King's guards laid, and where they have their Marshalsea prison for the confinement of deserters and other offenders, and to lodge their recruits.

A part of the Savoy was assigned by King William the Third for the residence of the French refugees, who have still a chapel here, in which they conform to the Church of England.

SWITZERLAND.

BY the information which we have been able to collect from different quarters, it appears that the whole of the interval from the time when the prolongation of the armistice was agreed upon, to the 5th of March, on which day the French entered Berne, was one continued series of intrigue and perfidy on the part of

principle of curiosity implanted in us by nature, and it is a principle to which I for obvious reasons shall not object; as I stand in the situation of a traveller myself, and consequently may hope to receive a small portion of that attention, which I have ever been willing to pay; but as, without being properly introduced, I can only obtain a casual and fleeting regard, I shall proceed to give such an account of myself as will at least free me from the charge of haranguing upon interested motives, and thus give me a chance of being listened to by the good people of England; a circumstance which I should hope for in vain, were I the tool of men in power; being firmly convinced, that my fellow countrymen, in their ardent love of liberty, would disdain listening to an oracle itself, had they reason to suspect that the high priest acted under the influence of their rulers.

I was born in this great metropolis; my mother humoured me from my infancy, but as I hope I have no great portion of evil in my composition, the ill effects of her indulgence had no other effect than that of instilling into my turbulent bosom an unconquerable propensity to follow my own inclinations: the first Latin distich I learned by rote was the following from Horace:

> Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri
> Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferor
> hospes:

which I repeated with all the ardour of youthful admiration. I must however confess, that in my roving temper I met with considerable opposition from my father, who in the regularity of his motions bore no very distant resemblance to a town clock. By him I was placed in the counting-house of a respectable merchant in the city, but growing soon weary of the regularity and confinement attendant on a life of business, eloped, and in imitation of the renowned Goldsmith, actually made the tour of Europe on foot.

On my return I was, by the address of my mother, shortly reconciled to my father, who died the year following, nor did my mother long survive him. By their deaths I became possessed of a handsome fortune, and thus, to my inexpressible delight, enabled to gratify my wandering propensities. To wander, indeed, has ever been the darling wish of my heart: the trammels of society appeared to me an insupportable burthen, insomuch that since the period of my father's decease, I have visited, as far as my power extended, every part of the habitable globe, to which the accounts of travellers or my own curiosity invited me. I sojourned a considerable time among the savages of North America; their rambling mode of life pleased me, and I verily believe, that had I met with a sufficient supply of books, I should have taken up my abode with those primitive sons of nature. France and Italy afterwards detained me several years, till the French Revolution, behind which every virtue and every joy is but as the track of the ship in the ocean, drove me homeward, and forced me to take shelter in this my native land, which I revisited with as much delight as the dove felt at regaining the ark, after wandering in vain over the dark expanse of waters.

Nor should it be imagined that my excursions have been confined to seas and continents. I have carefully perused the human heart, examined with attention every vice and every folly that shoot up there to choak the fair fruits of wisdom and virtue, and the result of my speculations has been a firm conviction, that as commerce has brought to our ports the commodities of every nation, so this promiscuous intercourse of our countrymen with the rest of the world, has made England a grand reservoir of virtues and vices of the most opposite tendency. Here seriousness and levity, cunning and simplicity, honesty and knavery, economy and dissipation, all "chaos-like together crushed and bruised," not unfrequently unite in the same character, whilst the strange mortal (probably calling himself a philosopher) who is fated to suffer this internal commotion, may be seen striving in vain to curb the powerful and opposite passions that rage within him; in appearance not unlike Eolus, as described by Virgil:

> ——hic vasto Rex Eolus antro
> Luctantes ventos, tempestatesque sonoras
> Imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere frenit.
> Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis
> Circum claustra fremunt.

It is from reflections like the foregoing that I have come to the resolution of commencing author, and pouring some of that knowledge which it has been the business of my life to collect. I am aware of the difficulties of such an undertaking, and of the obstructions which critical rigour has ever been prone to throw in the way of a literary Wanderer. I shall probably be told that the character

'Cornelius, a devout man.' His doctrine is the best limited, the best expressed: there is the most warmth without fanaticism, the most rational transport. There is one part of it which I disapprove, and I'd have him correct it; which is, that 'he who does not feel joy in religion is far from the kingdom of Heaven!' there are many good men whose fear of God predominates over their love. It may discourage. It was rashly said. A noble sermon it is indeed. I wish Blair would come over to the Church of England."

In the year 1794 Dr. Blair added a fourth volume to the preceding three, formerly published; and it is no small eulogium to pronounce it equal in all points to those which had already obtained the public favour. Besides these, Dr. Blair has published some occasional sermons, particularly one on the Importance of Religious Knowledge to Mankind, preached in 1750 before the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

Dr. Blair is at this time Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh.

THE WANDERER.

NO. I.

Ανδρά, μοι ἔννεπε Μοῦσα πολύτροπον, ὃς μάλα πολλὰ
Πλαγχθη ἐπεὶ Τροίης ἱερον πτολίεθρον ἔπερσε
Πολλῶν δ' ἀνθρώπων ἴδεν ἄστεα κ̀ νόον ἔγνω
Πολλὰ δ' όγ ἐν πόντω πάθεν ἄλγεα ὃν καλά θυμόν
'Αονύμενος ἥν τε Ψυφὴν κ̀ νός ον ἑταίρων
'Αλλ' ουδ' ὣς ἀτροιυς ἐρ ρύσσαλο ἱέμενός περ·
Αυτῶν γὰρ σφελέρησιν ἀτασθαλίησιν ὄλοιλο,
Νήπιου δι καπάβους υ περίονος ἠ ελίοιο
''Ησθιον· αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖσιν αφείλετον όσιμον ἤμαρ,
Τῶν ἀμόθεν γε, θεὰ, θύγατερ Διὸς, εἰπὲ και ἡμῖυ. HOMER.

The Man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercised in woes, O Muse! resound.
Who, when his arms had wrought the destined fall
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her Heav'n-built wall;
Wand'ring from clime to clime observant stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd;
On stormy seas unnumber'd toils he bore,
Safe with his friends, to gain his natal shore:
Vain toils! their impious folly dared to prey
On herds devoted to the God of Day:
The God vindictive doom'd them never more
(Ah, Men unbless'd!) to touch their natal shore.
O snatch some portion of these acts from fate,
Celestial Muse! and to our world relate. POPE.

WHEN a large party is assembled by chance at a public entertainment, and the company are unacquainted with each other, they may be said to be on an absolute equality. No reverence can be shewn to the man whose family is unknown, neither can he claim attention whose riches, as far as concerns the rest of the company, are buried in the bowels of the earth. This is a circumstance which must have struck every man who is in the habit of frequenting large societies; he must also have observed, or he has observed very little, that in such a situation talents attain that pre-eminence allotted them by nature: the politician harangues upon his favourite topic, pleased with the attention it procures; the man of learning "consults the dead, and lives past ages o'er;" but above all, the traveller seizes the attention and fascinates the regard of every one present. It is impossible to describe the avidity with which the accounts of travellers are received by all ranks of people in England: there seems to be a

principle